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ABSTRACT

This interim report is an updating of the 1977 Statistical Profile of Children and Mothers in Afghanistan. The interim report reflects the significant changes in policies brought about by the Saur Revolution establishing the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan in 1978. A comprehensive revision of the report is expected when the new government's five year plan is available. The profile presents the policy objectives of the Khalqi Government regarding children and mothers, provides the population estimates being used by government planners, and draws together the latest available data relating to the health, educational and social status of children and mothers. Information and tables are provided on mortality, birth and migration rates, health needs and institutions, water supply and environmental sanitation, housing, education, and communications. (SS)

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STATISTICAL PROFILE OF CHILDREN AND MOTHERS IN AFGHANISTAN

OCTOBER 1978
(INTERIM EDITION)

UNICEF
KABUL, AFGHANISTAN

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FOREWARD

Since the publication of the first Statistical Profile of Children and Mothers in Afghanistan, in December 1977, the Saur Revolution (27 April 1978) establishing the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan has brought significant changes in the policies and outlook of Government. The new Khalqi (People's) Government is committed to reorienting the priorities of the nation in order to bring social justice to all Afghans. The policy objectives of the new Government have been enunciated and planning for the next five year period is now in process.

Pending publication of the five year plan of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, UNICEF has decided to publish an interim updating of the Statistical Profile of children and Mothers in Afghanistan. A comprehensive revision will be prepared when the five year plan is available.

In the course of its work UNICEF requires specific data on the situation of children in Afghanistan, and of the mothers who are primarily responsible for their care. This interim Profile is an attempt to bring together such relevant data. It presents the policy objectives of the Khalqi Government regarding children and mothers, provides the population estimates being used by Government planners, and draws together latest available data relating to the health, educational and social status of children and mothers.

This interim Profile is a collaborative effort of the Kabul University Research Centre and UNICEF. Abdul Qudus Andeshmand, from KURC, has worked with Susan Holcombe, a UNICEF Consultant, to gather the updated data from Government officials and other agencies.

This interim edition is based wholly in format and partly in content on the original document published in December 1977. Mr. Fazel Rahim Rahim, Deputy Minister of Agriculture and Land Reform, had been particularly helpful in advising on the design, the compilation and the consistency of the original Profile.

In addition to Mr. Rahim and the other individuals who co-operated with the preparation of the original Profile, UNICEF would like to thank those people who assisted in this present revision: Dr. A.G. Malikzada, President of the Central Statistics Office and Deputy Minister of Planning Affairs; Dr. Razeq Malyar, President of Foreign Relations, Dr. Aminullah Saboor, President of Basic Health Services, Dr. Sonaram, President of the Institute of Child Health, Dr. Salehi, President of the Immunization Programme, Dr. R. Miazad, VHW Programme, and Dr. Aziza Aziz, President of Nursing, all in the Ministry of Public Health; Mr. Bashir A. Roygar, President General of Radio and Television, Dr. Saudeq Fetrat, President of Radio and Mr. M. Belhar; all of the Ministry of Radio and Television; Mr. Gul Ahmad Farid, President of Publications of the Ministry of Information and Culture; The Data Bank at the Ministry

...../

of Education; Mr. Ghaus Hakimi, President of Planning at the Ministry of Higher Education; and Mr. Shah Mahmoud Hasseen, President of the General Agency for the Literacy Campaign.

Also helpful were Mrs. S. Doraiswami, UNESCO/UNFPA Adult Education and Reading Materials Production Adviser; Dr. R.N. Srivastava and M. K. Bhan, Associate President and Associate Vice President at the Institute of Child Health; Dr. Richard Feachem, UNICEF Consultant; and Ms. Katarina Larsson, UNICEF Project Support Communication Officer.

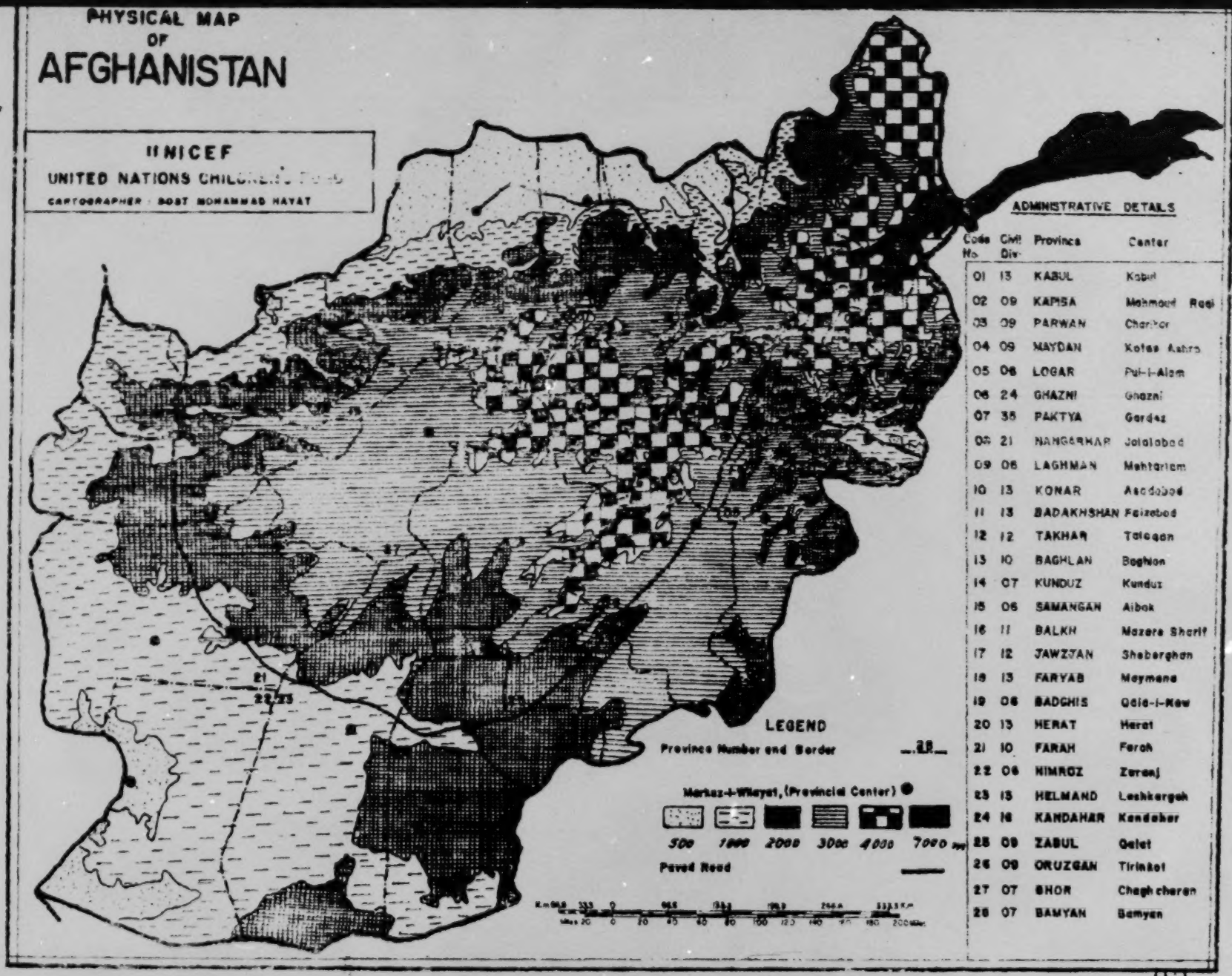
UNICEF would also like to record its thanks to Dr. G.N. Ahmadyar, Director of the Kabul University Research Centre for his assistance in fostering the collaboration between KURC and UNICEF.

The compilation of this Statistical Profile is a result of the co-operation of many individuals inside and outside Government, but all responsibility for errors of fact or of emphasis rests, of course, with UNICEF. UNICEF welcomes any comments or criticisms on the data or the format so that improvements can be made future revisions of the Profile.

Edward W. Crunden
UNICEF Representative
Afghanistan

November 1978

PHYSICAL MAP OF AFGHANISTAN



ADMINISTRATIVE DETAILS

Code No.	Civil Div.	Province	Center
01	13	KABUL	Kabul
02	09	KAPISA	Mahmood Raqi
03	09	PARWAN	Charikar
04	09	MAYDAN	Kotas Ashro
05	06	LOGAR	Pul-i-Alam
06	24	GHAZNI	Ghazni
07	35	PAKTYA	Gardez
08	21	NANGARHAR	Jalalabad
09	06	LAGHMAN	Mehtarlam
10	13	KONAR	Asadabad
11	13	BADAKHSHAN	Faizabad
12	12	TAKHAR	Taloqan
13	10	BAGHLAN	Baghlan
14	07	KUNDUZ	Kunduz
15	06	SAMANGAN	Aibak
16	11	BALKH	Mazare Sharif
17	12	JAWZJAN	Sheberghan
18	13	FARYAB	Maymana
19	06	BADGHIS	Qala-i-Naw
20	13	HERAT	Herat
21	10	FARAH	Farah
22	06	NIMROZ	Zaranj
23	13	HELMAND	Leshkargah
24	16	KANDAHAR	Kandahar
25	09	ZABUL	Qalat
26	09	URUZGAN	Tirinkot
27	07	GHOR	Chaghcharan
28	07	BAMYAN	Bamyan

AFGHANISTAN IN BRIEF

1. The People

Population Estimates 1978 (CSO)			
Urban	Number	Percentage	Percentage Age 0 - 14
Urban	2,134,000	14.13	45.44
Rural	11,525,000	76.28	45.31
Nomad	1,449,000	9.59	45.31
Total	15,108,000	100. 0	45.33

Vital Rates and Ratios*	
Infant mortality	184.60
Maternal Mortality	64.2/100,000 females
Crude Death Rate	21.07
Crude Birth Rate	45.21
Annual Growth Rate	2.51
Life Expectancy at Birth	34.6

* CSO 1978; maternal mortality and life expectancy, MDS.

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Government Expenditures - 1356 (11 months)	
Operating Budget	Afs. 10,487.1 million
Ministry of Public Health	291.9
Ministry of Education	1,433.0
Development Budget	Afs. 3,899.0
Ministry of Public Health	141.6
Ministry of Education	117.5

Exchange Rate				
	1354	- Afs.	55.04	= $ 1.00
	1355	- Afs.	47.38	= $ 1.00
(September)	1356	- Afs.	37.60	= $ 1.00

The Land

Arable land	7,910,000 hectares
cultivated	3,991,600
uncultivated	3,918,400
Permanent Crops	140,000
Permanent pastures	54,700,000
Forests	1,900,000
Other	65,262,600 hectares

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Health - 1356

Hospitals	53
Basic Health Centres	122
Doctors	
MOPH	719
Total	1200
Nurses	
MOPH	946
Total	1600

Education

Illiteracy - Male: 95%

Female: 99%

Enrolment Ratios

	Male	Female
Primary	35.0	7.2
Secondary	11.8	2.4

NOTE

1. Afghan calendar years are used in the summary and in the tables whenever they were used in the original statistical source. The Afghan year begins on March 21, so that the Afghan year 1357 corresponds to March 1978 to March 1979.

1347-1968-69	1355-1976-77
1348-1969-70	1356-1977-78
1349-1970-71	1357-1978-79
1350-1971-72	1358-1979-80
1351-1972-73	1359-1980-81
1352-1973-74	1360-1981-82
1353-1974-75	1361-1982-83
1354-1975-76	1362-1983-84

2. Abbreviations used:

ADS	Afghan Demographic Survey
AFGA	Afghan Family Guidance Association
ANM	Auxilary Nurse Midwife
BHC	Basic Health Centre
CAWS	Central Authority for Water and Sewerage
CSO	Central Statistics Office
DMA	Darulmallemeen - Teacher Training College
EHD	Environmental Health Department
GALC	General Agency For Literacy Campaign
HAVA	Helmand Valley Authority
HTC	Higher Teachers College
ICH	Institute of Child Health
KOAW	Khalqi Organization of Afghan Women
MOPH	Ministry of Public Health
MSH	Management Sciences for Health

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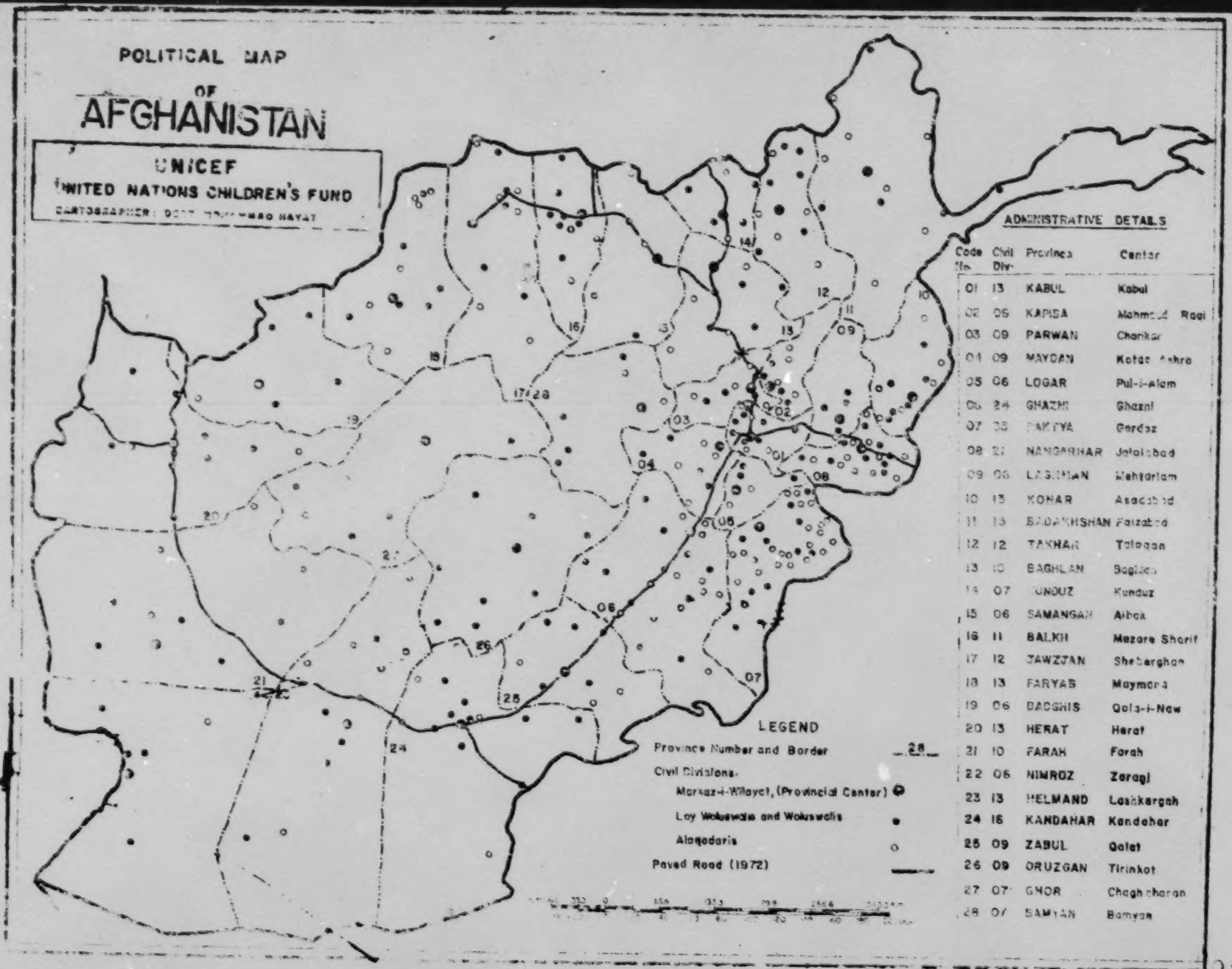
POLITICAL MAP
OF
AFGHANISTAN
UNICEF
UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND
CARTOGRAPHER: [illegible]
ADMINISTRATIVE DETAILS
Code No. | Civil Div. | Province | Center
01 | 13 | KABUL | Kabul
02 | 05 | KAPISA | Mahmud Raqi
03 | 09 | PARWAN | Charikar
04 | 09 | MAYDAN | Kotal Ashro
05 | 06 | LOGAR | Pul-i-Alam
06 | 24 | GHAZNI | Ghazni
07 | 05 | PAKTYA | Gardez
08 | 21 | NANGARHAR | Jalalabad
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14 | 07 | KUNDUZ | Kunduz
15 | 06 | SAMANGAN | Aibak
16 | 11 | BALKH | Mazare Sharif
17 | 12 | JAWZJAN | Sheberghan
18 | 13 | FARYAB | Maymana
19 | 06 | BADGHIS | Qala-i-Naw
20 | 13 | HERAT | Herat
21 | 10 | FARAH | Farah
22 | 06 | NIMROZ | Zaranj
23 | 13 | HELMAND | Lashkargah
24 | 16 | KANDAHAR | Kandahar
25 | 09 | ZABUL | Qalat
26 | 09 | ORUZGAN | Tirinkot
27 | 07 | GHOR | Chaghcharan
28 | 07 | BAMYAN | Bamyan
LEGEND
Province Number and Border
Civil Divisions:
Markaz-i-Wilayat, (Provincial Center)
Loy Woluswalis and Woluswalis
Alaqadaris
Paved Road (1972)

PACCA	Project on Agricultural Co-operatives and Credit in Afghanistan
PHI	Public Health Institute
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFPA	United Nations Fund for Population Activities

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GOVERNMENT FRAMEWORK

Political and Administrative Structure

The Government of The Democratic Republic of Afghanistan came to power on 27 April 1978 (Saur Revolution), committed to fundamental economic and social changes throughout the country.

Prime Minister Noor Mohammad Taraki was appointed head of the Government. He serves as Secretary General of the Central Committee of the Khalqi (Peoples) Democratic Party of Afghanistan and President of the Revolutionary Council. The Revolutionary Council is responsible for the work of the government and makes government appointments. The members of the Revolutionary Council are appointed by the Central Committee and are themselves members of the party.

At the provincial and woluswali* levels, committees of the Khalqi Democratic Party exist or are being created. In a May 1978 press conference, Prime Minister Taraki indicated that there are about 50,000 members of the Khalqi Democratic Party throughout Afghanistan.

Seventeen Ministries, Foreign Affairs, Planning Affairs, Education, Public Health, Interior, Justice, Finance, Commerce, Public Works, Information and Culture, Radio and Television, Communication, Agriculture, Mines and Industry, Frontier Affairs, Water and Power and Higher Education manage the work of the Khalqi Government.

With the establishment of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan in April 1978, a Ministry of Social Affairs was originally created to serve as the focal point for programmes benefitting women and children. Since that time, the government has decided to diffuse programmes affecting children and mothers throughout the government and to abolish the Ministry of Social Affairs. Literacy and nonformal education activities, which are expected to be heavily aimed at women, will be directed by the General Agency for the Literacy Campaign (GALC) in the Ministry of Education. The Rural Development Department, which is responsible for integrated economic and social development, remains within the Prime Ministry. The Women's Department of RDD is undertaking a pilot project in the Chardeh Ghorband area offering practical training in homemaking, child care, health care and sanitation. RDD also maintains a number of rural Basic Health Centres and assists in the development of small scale village water supplies, all of which affect women and children.

* Woluswalis are major civil divisions, about 800 square miles in size, below the provincial level. Alakadaris are minor civil divisions, not overlapping with woluswalis. Loi Woluswalis are large woluswalis which have a status greater than Woluswalis, but which also fall within provincial boundaries.

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The Women's Institute, which was a semi-autonomous organization under the previous government, no longer exists. Some of its functions, particularly the administration of kindergartens, are now the responsibility of the Presidency of Kindergartens in the Ministry of Education. The Khalqi (People's) Women's Organization has assumed the functions of the now defunct Women's Institute and the Afghan Women's Organization, and is carrying on education and training programmes throughout the country. Working through GALC, the Khalqi Women's Organization will play a major role in implementing the mass literacy programme for women. The Khalqi Women's Organization is a party rather than a government organization, and as such works through party cadre throughout the country to promote the status of women.

Government administration at the provincial level is through the Governors and Loi Woluswals , who are appointed on the proposal of the Ministry of Interior, approval of the Cabinet and the endorsement of the Revolutionary Council. Representatives of other ministries serve as the staff of the governor. The Ministry of Interior also appoints the Woluswals and Alakadars who are the administrators of the major and minor civil divisions; the Sarandoy * and gendarme officials; and the mayors of the larger towns. Afghanistan has twenty-seven provinces, though Kapisa, Loi Woluswali in Parwan Province, is frequently treated as a separate province in statistical tables. There are 5 Loi Woluswalis , 175 Woluswalis, 119 Alakadaris and an estimated 18 to 20,000 villages.

Administrative structure in the provinces remains substantially the same, at the present moment, as under previous governments. Party members however, now serve as advisers to government officials at the various levels.

Traditional leadership at the village level has usually been vested in an individual set apart by economic status, education or family lineage. Called variously maliks , Khans or Qaryadars depending on the regio, village leaders often served as intermediaries with the Kabul government. Others who have played a traditional power role at the village level include the Mullah (religious leader), and the Mirab (Water master who determines who gets what amount of water for irrigation). Afghanistan is a Mosliem country and Islam remains a powerful social force, influencing particularly attitudes about and of women.

* Sarandoy is the term used by the new government for police.

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Planning and Policy

The Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan has set in motion a decentralized planning process. Individual ministries and agencies have been charged with developing five year plans for their respective sectors within the guidelines set out in the Basic Lines of Revolutionary Duties of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan (see below). Ministry plans are to be coordinated by the Ministry of Planning Affairs. Publication of the new plan is not expected before the new year.

All plans developed are to be in support of the objectives enunciated by Prime Minister Taraki in the Basic Lines of Revolutionary Duties broadcast to the nation on 9 May 1978. In 30 points, Prime Minister Taraki outlined the new government's commitment to the achievement of social justice for the people of Afghanistan. Among the goals outlined on 9 May were:

1. Implementation of democratic land reform, ... reclamation of arid lands; expansion... of irrigation;

2. Democratization of social life;

3. Ensuring of equality of rights of women with men in all social, economic, political, cultural and civil aspects;

4. Ensuring of universal and compulsory and free primary education to all children of school age and creation of all essential provisions for effective struggle against illiteracy;

5. Expansion of free intermediate, high and vocational education in order to train academic and professional cadres required for economic progress of the country, and review of curricula of schools and of institutions of higher learning;

6. Creation of a progressive national, cultural system and in the first step ensuring of conditions essential for evolution of art and literature; education and publication in the mother tongues of tribes and nationalities resident in Afghanistan; and

7. Ensuring of free health services and end to anti-social merchandising in health affairs, campaign against various diseases and expansion of preventive and curative medicine.

Since the Saur Revolution, the government has given emphasis, in programmes as well as speeches, to land reform, elimination of rural indebtedness, democratization of education, expansion of literacy activities and provision of adequate housing.

Of particular note is Decree Number 6, promulgated by Government in order to eliminate rural debt. A particularly onerous characteristic of a common form of traditional land debt (gerow) in Afghanistan has been that the creditor takes possession of the land and its harvests until the debt is repaid in full. Most borrowers are thus effectively denied the means of repaying debt. Under the terms of Decree Number 6, land mortgaged prior to 1353 is to be returned to the owner, without payment of indebtedness, immediately following the harvest. Land mortgaged after 1353 will be returned to the owner after the harvest, and the owner will have to repay a portion of the mortgaged debt, the amount due decreasing relative to the length of the mortgage. Additionally, Decree Number 6, eliminates in a similar fashion the non-land related indebtedness of landless peasants and small farmers. Committees have been created at the Woluswali and Provincial levels to settle disputes. It is reported that some 800 farmers' co-operative funds involving 200,000 peasants with a capital of Afs. 12 million have been created as an alternative source of rural credit.

Land reform is another major priority of the Khalqi Government. A Land Reform Office within the Ministry of Agriculture is responsible for drawing up guidelines for redistribution of lands and for the implementation of land reform policy. Prime Minister Taraki has estimated that land reform will not be implemented before Autumn 1979. (Kabul Times, 21 September 1978). Present land ownership patterns are discussed in the next section.

In seeking to implement the Basic Lines set out by President Taraki, the Government has also issued Decree Number 7, abolishing the bride price or exchange of any money or commodity for a girl given in marriage. The decree also sets minimum marriage ages for boys and girls, and bars forced marriages.

The Government has taken other initiatives during its first six months in power which reflect its commitment to improving the lives of people, and of mothers and children in particular. Some of these initiatives are mentioned in succeeding chapters.

ECONOMY AND BASIC INFRASTRUCTURE

Afghanistan has been designated a least developed, landlocked and most seriously affected country by the United Nations. The low level of economic development is a chief constraint on the ability of Government to guarantee the basic needs of children and their mothers.

There is presently no national income accounting system in Afghanistan. The Central Statistics Office (CSO) of the Ministry of Planning Affairs has prepared National Income estimates (Table I), reporting for 1356* a Gross National Product of Afs. 146.65 billion, Net National Income of Afs. 96.74 billion, and a per capita income of Afs. 5544.**

Agriculture dominates the Afghan economy, accounting for 55.8% of net national income in 1356; industry contributed 7% of national income. Handicrafts constitute a significant proportion of national income earnings and export earnings.

Other measures of the economic quality of life in Afghanistan suggest serious inequities which may be obscured by the per capita income estimate of Afs. 5544 ($148.00), which is well above the absolute poverty levels (Afs. 3972 per person in rural areas and Afs. 4091 per person in urban areas) estimated by the World Bank (1978) for 1355. Based on Ministry of Planning surveys done in 1969 and 1970-71, the World Bank estimates that 1) between 20 to 40% of the people of Afghanistan have incomes less than the minimum poverty levels; 2) poverty is more serious in rural areas than in urban areas, generally speaking, but 3) income distribution in Kabul is most inequitable with 6% of the households receiving nearly one half the income.

Another measure of quality of life is per capita food consumption. Although no national food consumption surveys have been done, the World Bank (1978) has estimated that national cereal, meat and milk production are sufficient in good years to meet the protein and calorie needs of the population. A UNDP study (1978) for the Ministry of Agriculture indicates, however, that per capita production of meat, fruit and cereals has been declining in recent years. Even when food supplies are adequate on a national level, transportation and distribution system inadequacies combined with low incomes and poor nutritional practices mean that many families remain without a minimum supply of food. Heavy rains in July 1978 and consequent flooding caused serious damage to crops in eleven provinces. Wheat production in 1357 is expected to be below normal for the second consecutive year. Food assistance from FAO/WFP and bilaterals is being shipped into the country.

* The World Bank (Journey to Development, 1978) has analysed national income estimates for previous years and is a useful reference.

** The CSO isusing an estimate of 15,108,000 for total population. See Demographic Section below.

Land ownership and tenancy patterns as well as water rights severely limit income opportunities of most rural peasants. The CSO (Kabul Times, 14 September 1978) has estimated that there are 1,200,000 landowning families in the country. Eighty two percent of these families own plots amounting to 10 to 20 jeribs of first grade (irrigated) or equivalent land; amounting to 35% of the land. Five percent of landowners have holdings of 50 to 100,000 jeribs of first grade or equivalent land, amounting to 45% of the land. There are an estimated 666,000 landless, peasant farmers who work for landlords under a variety of tenancy systems and who may retain as little as one sixth to one eighth of their production. Inequitable distribution of water and inaccessibility of credit for improved agricultural inputs further hamper small farmers.

Employment statistics for the settled population (World Bank 1978) reflect the agricultural orientation of the country (52.9% of the total labour force). More workers are involved in handicraft production (9.0%) than in manufacturing and mining (1%). An estimated 12% of the labour force is female. Most significant involvement of women in economic production is in the handicraft sector (67.3%).

An eleven province survey carried out by the CSO in 1354 revealed that in the carpet weaving industries, which constitute 50% of the total handicrafts and handiworks industry, 96% of the workers are female. In embroidery works, the second largest category, almost 100% of the workers are women.

Involvement of women is low in the transport, communications construction, and commerce sectors, but is estimated at 12% (World Bank 1978) and 7.4% (CSO) in the manufacturing or industry and mining sector, reflecting the employment of women in food, textile, knitting and pharmaceutical industries. The low rate of estimated female participation in the agricultural work force (4%- World Bank 1978) probably does not reflect the agricultural functions undertaken by women as unpaid family workers (livestock, poultry, weeding, processing, Bhatt, 1978, ILO Employment Policy Mission, 1978). Women constitute 5.6% of the government work force. There is no data on what percentage of women hold policy making positions.

Basic infrastructure in Afghanistan is still being developed and large portions of the population remain isolated from access to health care, markets, education and modern services.

Roads are the primary means of transportation in Afghanistan. A national circular road system, linking the major cities around the central Hindu Kush, is the core of the national road system. This road is paved except for sections between Herat and Sheberghan. Trunk roads extend outward from the circular highway linking it to Jalalabad, Paktia and to the Iranian and Pakistani borders. In 1354, 2600 km of roads were paved; another 6,600 were improved; while the remaining 7,800 Km. were tracks, improved earth or gravel roads which may be closed for major portions of the year. Many villages remain well out of reach of any roads. The harsh climatic and topographic conditions of Afghanistan limit road construction to portions of the year, and increase the costs both of construction and maintenance.

.../

The electrical power system in Afghanistan is also in its infancy. In 1355 695.6 Kw of power were produced, 75.5% at hydropower stations; 62% of the total power was generated in Kabul area. Twenty-four hour electrical service exists only in the major cities, with important exceptions like Herat.

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

In the absence of national census data the Central Statistics Office (CSO) of the Ministry of Planning Affairs has prepared estimates of basic population data and demographic ratios and percentages to be used in formulation of the next five year plan. These estimates are primarily based on the Afghan Demographic Survey (ADS, completed 1972-74) and preliminary data from the first census project. The population size figures of the ADS are regarded to be an under count, both as a result of the small size of the ADS sample, and because of the evidence from the first census project. The CSO regards the demographic ratios and percentages of the ADS to be largely reliable (CSO, Publication No. 5, 1978).

The first national census, which is being assisted by UNFPA, is scheduled to be taken in mid-1979. A project to establish a national civil registration system is working within the Ministry of Interior.

The CSO estimates the present (1357) population of the whole country at 15,108,000, with an annual growth rate of 2.51%. Of the total population, 76.28% or 11,525,000 are estimated to live in rural settlements; 14.13% or 2,134,000 in urban areas; and 9.59% or 1,449,000 are nomads. The growth rate of the total population is estimated at 2.51%; of urban areas at 3.20%; of the rural settled population, 2.40% and nomads, 2.40%. These newly prepared CSO population estimates are significantly lower and are in the same range as ADS survey data and other estimates (World Bank 1978) than were estimates of the previous Government.

Estimations of populations of major cities have not yet been published by the CSO. On the basis of the method used by the CSO to estimate population totals (CSO, Publication No. 5, 1978), the 1357 estimated population of Kabul can be calculated at 779,000; Kandahar, 215,900; Herat, 144,800; Mazar-i-Sharif 100,90,00; and Kunduz 61,000. The ADS in 1971-72 estimated that there are 61 urban areas in Afghanistan.*

The major cities of Afghanistan are, by and large, located on the rim of the Hindu Kush massif which dominates the geography of the country. Settlements ring the mountains and line the rivers (see map), with the heaviest concentration in Kabul.

* The Afghan Demographic Survey classified as 'urban' those places serving as centres for Government, administration, industry, marketing, and for a specialized labour force. Rural areas are all other places

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Nearly one half the population of the country is located in the eastern provinces. At the same time there are large areas where pockets of population are widely dispersed in dead-end river valleys or over broad desert spaces, as in Badakhshan, the central mountainous provinces or Nimroz.

The ratio of males to females (52:48 per 100 persons) in the population does not show significant differences between rural and urban areas. The ratio is51:49 in urban areas and 52:48 in rural areas (CSO 1978). The CSO estimates that 45.53% of thepopulation is 0 to 14 years; 51.44% are 15 to 64 years and 3.58 %, 65 years and over.

Mortality Rates

The CSO has published a crude death rate of 21.07 per thousand for the country as a whole and an infant mortality rate (children less than one year) of 184.6 deaths per thousand births. The crude death rate and infant mortality rate for urban areas are both lower: 13.00 and 132.7 respectively.

The CSO has not yet published estimates of mortality rates for the female and infant population of Afghanistan. An examination of other data, the AIDS and the WHO Survey of Infant and Early Childhood Mortality in Relation to Fertility Patterns in particular, suggest that mortality rates for women and for infants are significantly higher than for the rest of the population.

AIDS estimated the crude death rate per 1000 population to be 20.4 for males and 21.6 for females. Moreover, age specific death rates are higher for females at all but three of fifteen age groupings above five years. Between the ages of 10 and 39, female rates are in most cases more than twice those of males (Table 13).

The consensus of studies is that the Afghan maternal mortality rate is one of the highest in the World. The AIDS estimated a rate of 64.2 per 100,000 females; while the WHO study, on the basis of a limited sample in Kabul, found a maternal death rate of 100 plus maternal deaths per 10,000 births, a rate which is 4½ to 5 times the rate of other developing countries.

While AIDS reports a higher infant mortality rate for males than for females, their analysis suggests that this is a result of an under reporting of female infant births and deaths.* The WHO survey observed a higher female infant mortality rate in the Kabul: 125.4 per thousand live births for females as opposed to 106.4 per thousand for males.

* AIDS in its analysis of the survey gives an adjusted estimate of a total infant mortality rate of 225.2 for females and 215.5 for males. (Volume I, P. 154).

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Birth Rates

The CSO has estimated the crude birth rate for Afghanistan to be 45.21 per thousand for the total population, 38.00 per thousand for the urban population, and 46.40 for the rural and nomadic populations.

The real potential for population growth in Afghanistan can be seen not only in the comparison of death and birth rates, but also in the age specific birth rates estimated by ADS (Table 16). These figures show a long period of high reproductive activity in contrast to countries with low birth rates where there is a short period of high reproductive activity, usually at the ages of 25 to 29. ADS estimates of total fertility rate are 6912 live births per 1000 women for the total population; 5887 per 1000 women for urban population and 7101 per 1000 women for rural areas. This means that the average Afghan woman will have just under seven live births in her lifetime. Other estimates place the number of live births above seven per female.

The potential for a population explosion in Afghanistan is high. Any lowering of infant mortality and of death rates without any equivalent decrease in fertility rates would result in a far more rapid population growth than the present estimated rate of 2.51%.

Mobility and Migration

Statistics are not available but there is evidence that Afghans are prepared to move in search of employment, either within Afghanistan or outside its boundaries. ADS findings showed that urban populations were more likely to have moved away from their places of birth than were rural populations. Estimates of the numbers of semi skilled and skilled workers who have gone to Iran and the Gulf States in pursuit of lucrative job opportunities begin at 450,000 upwards. Surveys of rural populations within Afghanistan suggest a certain level of transiency among non-landowning farmers. There is an undetermined level of migration of people to larger cities in search of employment as reflected by the higher growth rate of urban areas.

HEALTH

The Ministry of Public Health (MOPH) holds the primary responsibility for developing and operating the health services and facilities of Afghanistan. The Ministries of Defence and Education, the Rural Development Department and other agencies, however, also operate hospitals and health services for particular populations.

The Ministry of Public Health fills both curative and preventive health care functions. In addition to management of hospitals and basic health centres, departments within the Ministry are responsible for malaria, tuberculosis, immunisation, primary health workers, nursing training, drug production, laboratory services and other functions.

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The five year plan for MOPH has not yet been published, but it is expected to give new emphasis to providing health care to rural areas. In a 17 October Report to the Revolutionary Council on the first five months following the Revolution, President Taraki listed initiatives taken by the Government. In accordance with the Basic Lines of Revolutionary Duties, health care and laboratory work is being provided free of charge to workers and hired labours. To extend access of people, particularly children and mothers, to basic health care, two polyclinics for nomads have been built in Kabul while outpatient clinics at Jamhouriat Hospital have gone on double shifts. Within existing budgets, hospitals have added 220 beds to meet demand for care. President Taraki also reported that between 50 to 70% more patients have been treated at hospitals and health centres in the past five monhts in the previous period.

The launching of a publication, Health Statistics in Afghanistan, has also been announced. This publication should be helpful in providing, aggregate statistics on health facilities services and personnel in Afghanistan. In the past, data has usually been available only from some of the departments in the Ministry and not on a ministry-wide basis. Additionally in the past the Central Statistics Office and the Ministy of Planning have published figures or estimates of health facilities and personnel which differ from the data used by MOPH. All of these factors suggest that statistics on health in Afghanistan should be used with caution. New health data is not available for this Profile, but publication of Health Statistics in Afghanistan offers an opportunity to improve the health statistics base.

Basic Health Needs of Afghanistan

No national assessments of health, food consumption or nutritional status have ever been done in Afghanistan. The high infant, child and maternal mortality rates previously mentioned indicate the magnitude of health problems in Afghanistan. Studies done over the past few years in Kabul or in limited regions tend to confirm:

1. That the majority of illness and death in young children can be attributed to four main categories of disease or health condition: respiratory infections, diarrhea, malnutrition, and measles (see Tables 17-21);

2. That children, particularly those under 5, and their mothers bear the greatest burden of disease and death; and

3. That immunization, safe water supply and better health and sanitary practices could significantly reduce morbidity and mortality in Afghanistan.

Table 17, prepared by UNICEF Consultant Dr. Richard Feachem, summarizes the findings of some recent studies of morbidity and mortality among children in Afghanistan. The Infant and Early Childhood Mortality

in Relation to Fertility Patterns study done by WHO for the Ministry of Public Health was a thorough though memory recall, Kabul-based survey done in 1973-74. It suggests that between 51% and 84% of all deaths of children age 0-5 were due to respiratory infections, diarrheas, malnutrition and measles, and that 71% to 83% of all illnesses in children 0-5 were due to these four diseases. The data available for rural areas would seem to support the likehood that respiratory infections, diarrhea, malnutrition and measles are major causes of morbidity and mortality there.

Respiratory diseases are cited as the most frequent cause of morbidity and mortality. Pneumonia is probably the most common of the respiratory infections. The WHO-Kabul study found pneumonia particularly fatal to children under one year of age. Tuberculosis is included as a respiratory disease in the data included in Table 18. Tuberculosis is also a widespread problem in Afghanistan. The yearly infection rate (number or percent of the population infected during one year) is estimated by the National TB Institute to be 2.4% for the population as a whole.

Incidence of diarrhea and dysentery is high and more serious among children under two years of age. Ascaris is the most commonly noted intestinal worm. Both diarrheal diseases and prevalence of worms undoubtedly exacerbate malnutrition. Malnutrition is slowly becoming recognised as a problem of serious proportions. While Institute of Child Health statistics show that only 4.8% of patients age 0-5 are admitted to ICH because of malnutrition, doctors there estimate that up to 16% of the other patients may also be suffering from malnutrition. The Institute of Public Health has conducted malnutrition surveys in suburban and peri-urban communities of Kabul. The results suggest that a high percentage of these children suffer from malnutrition, and that only a very small percentage of pregnant mothers reached normal standard body weight.

A recent nutrition survey of 1707 under five children in a a village area outside of Kabul (Shewaki 1978) classified nutritional status by weight for age, weight for height and height for age. Their findings suggest weight for age measurement may over estimate the severe protein energy malnutrition, but that the height for age measurement suggests chronic malnutrition resulting in stunting. In this survey 21.5% of children had severe stunting and 28.1% were moderately stunted.

Measles is a particularly significant cause of death among children over one year of age (Table 21).

The most obvious indication that children and their mothers bear the heaviest burden of disease and death can be found in the demographic figures already mentioned (see Tables 12-14). The Afghan Demographic Survey suggested that 53% of all deaths occur during the age group 0-5 years. Moreover, deaths of females far exceed deaths of males throughout the child bearing years 15-39, reflecting the vulnerable health status of women, particularly during the period when they are responsible for the bearing and nourishment of their children. While demographic data suggest the poorer health status of women relative to men, nutritional and health surveys need to be done to pinpoint the causes of poor health.

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The diseases which debilitate and kill the children of Afghanistan are diseases which can be prevented or minimized by basic public health measures: mass immunisations, adequate supplies of clean water, safe latrines, better sanitary practices, better weaning and child feeding habits, and more nutritious diets for children and for pregnant and nursing mothers.

Health Institutions, Personnel and Programmes

Though children and their mothers suffer in greater proportion than adult males from disease and death, they have had less access to the health care system of Afghanistan. Under previous Governments, only a small proportion of the operating and development budgets (2.4% in the 1355 operating budget and 4.3% of development expenditures in the period 1348-1354) were devoted to the health sector. Within the health sector, expenditure during previous Governments was concentrated on urban (particularly Kabul) curative facilities which primarily serve adult males. An analysis of the 1356 budget of the Ministry of Public Health done by the Management Sciences for Health Team suggested that 72.6% of funds were directed toward the curative sector, especially to hospitals, and only 27.4% to the preventive sector. The preventive sector includes the Basic Health Centres (BHCs) which have been performing curative functions. The same analysis estimated that only 6.1% of health expenditures benefitted infants age 0-1, even though they suffer 38% of all mortality. Children age 1-14 were estimated to receive the benefit of 31.6% of health expenditures, while mothers received only 8.5%. The labour force, which consists primarily of adult males who have the best health in the country, received the benefit of an estimated 53.9% of health expenditures.

The largest portion of planned health expenditures in 1356, 46.9% was estimated by the MSH team to be earmarked for hospitals. Hospitals were most heavily used by adult males 59%, even though they constitute only 30% of the total population. (Table 28).

Health services have also been concentrated in Kabul. Data has not yet been published by the Ministry of Public Health. The CSO publication Statistical Information of Afghanistan 1977-78 suggests that 41% of the doctors and 48% of the hospital beds were located in Kabul.

The present status of MOPH activities is reviewed below. Reference to these activities should be made with caution as implementation of the five year plan may bring changes in all areas.

a. Hospitals

The Ministry of Public Health is operating 53 hospitals with 2392 beds in 1357. Specialized hospitals (such as the Institute of Child Health, Maternity and Gynecology) are located in Kabul. Many of the provincial hospitals are small, having only 10 beds. Bed occupancy rates in Kabul have been significantly higher than those in the provinces. Over the next five years, the Ministry expects only a slight increase in number of hospitals, but a much larger increase in the capacity of these hospitals.

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The Kandahar hospital with 115 beds is expected to be opened before the end of 1357.

b. Basic Health Centres

Presently the MOPH is operating 122 Basic Health Centres, with 12 to 15 additional BHCs to be opened before the end of 1357. The BHC programme began as part of an effort to bring basic health care to rural areas where 85% of the population of the country lives. The centres offer polyclinic and maternal and child health services, vaccinations, and are distribution point for World Food Programme services.

Each of the existing BHCs is authorized a staff that includes at least 1 doctor, 1 male nurse, 1 auxiliary nurse midwife, 1 sanitarian, 1 laboratory technician, and 2 vaccinators. Because of shortages of medical personnel (see below), few of the BHCs have been fully staffed. Many centers presently do have doctors, but serious shortages exist among auxiliary nurse midwives (who are likely to be the only female health workers at BHCs), pharmacists, laboratory assistants and nurses. Other problems have plagued Basic Health Centres, including severe shortages of drugs at some locations due largely to rigidities of the drug distribution system. The lack of a maintenance system has meant that BHC equipment may be in operable or malfunctioning for extended periods. In the case of refridgerators, this means that certain vaccines, such as measles, can not be made available for the surrounding population. Many BHCs also lack clean water and safe latrines. These inadequacies hamper the ability of BHCs to serve their intended preventive medicine role and to reach a significant proportion of the surrounding population.

In addition to the BHCs, the MOPH also operates a number of maternal and child health clinics in Kabul.

c. Expanded Programme of Immunization

The EIP is an outgrowth of the Smallpox Eradication Programme which began in 1969. Afghanistan was declared free of Smallpox in 1976 and, with its eradication, the focus has moved to administration of BCG, DPT, Measles and Polio vaccines.

EIP has been a two pronged effort operating both through existing hospitals and Basic Health Centres with capacity for vaccine storage and through mobile teams of vaccinators. A pilot project for mobile team vaccinations began in Kandahar in late 1977, and was expanded to Kabul and Kunduz provinces in 1978. During this period considerable progress was made in maintaining the cold chain required for storage of vaccines.

During the five year period, the Government is expected to support the immunization programme as fundamental to preventive medicine efforts in the country. The five year strategy will likely focus on providing vaccination service throughout the year at hospitals and Basic Health Centres having 24 hour electricity service. Immunization services will be offered for two week periods every three to six months at other health institutions. The mobile teams, instead of offering vaccinations, will engage in motivation and propaganda activities to bring people to fixed places for immunization.

In his report on the first five months since the Revolution, President Taraki reported that more than 3 million people have been vaccinated since April and that a number of new vaccination centres have been opened.

d. Malaria

The malaria programme is managed entirely by the semi-autonomous Malaria Institute. The present strategy of the malaria programme is to focus on control and lowering of the endemicity of malaria to an acceptable level through surveillance and preventive activities.

Although malaria had once been nearly eradicated in Afghanistan, its incidence began to rise again in the 1970's to an annual incidence rate of 14.3% in 1976. A reduction of the incidence rate by nearly 50% was achieved in 1977 by malathion and sumithion spraying operations, particularly in the Nangarhar and Helmand regions, and by depletion of the parasite reservoir in Kunduz during the winter season. The north and north west of the country have shown increased potential for incidence of malaria.

e. Tuberculosis

The National T.B. Institute co-ordinates activities in the tuberculosis field. Preventive activity, BCG vaccination, is carried on by the Expanded Programme for Immunization and by the general health services vaccinators as a regular programme in order to inculate the newborn. A mass BCG immunization campaign finished in March 1978 with the vaccination of about 7 million or 80% of the children age 0-14 during the three and a half year programme.

Case finding and treatment programme are integrated into the general health services as an ambulatory activity. The programme is directed by the National TB Institute and implemented through six regional TB Centres, 21 provincial TB centres and through the work of Basic Health Centres and the outpatient departments of hospitals.

Expectation is that the Five Year Plan under preparation will call for an increase in the number of patients under treatment by 85%, by discovering more cases in the population. The construction of the buildings for the National TB Institute and Kabul Regional Centre are expected to be completed in 1979.

f. Family Planning

At present family planning activities in Afghanistan are carried out almost solely by the Afghan Family Guidance Association, a semi-autonomous group linked with the Ministry of Public Health. While AFGA has received no budgetary support from the Government, it does receive the use of hospital space and other facilities for its clinics and draws upon the personnel of MOPH. Budget funds have come from outside donors.

As yet family planning efforts reach only a small fraction of fertile women in Afghanistan. In 1977, AFGA had a total of 41 family guidance clinics, 25 of them serving as provincial clinics, 10 attached

to Maternal and Child Health Clinics in Kabul (9) and Baghlan (1), and 6 of them satellite clinics open one or two times per week. The total of 41 is up 4 from 37 clinics in 1976; and up 17 from 24 clinics in 1975. Present expansion plans call only for one additional clinic in Konar and maintenance and improvement of existing clinics.

The total number of women reached by AFGA in 1976 was 82,755, or less than 2% of the women in the child bearing age. The need for expansion of family planning service will become more acute to the extent that preventive and curative health services in Afghanistan reduce the high infant mortality (184.6 per 1000 live births) and crude death 21.97 rates. A lowering of these rate, in combination with the continued high fertility of Afghan women, gives Afghanistan a high potential for rapid population growth.

g. Generic Drug Policy

The Government of Afghanistan is committed to eliminating the private import of patent medicines. Generic drugs are now imported, mixed and packaged on a considerable scale by the Avicena Pharmaceutical Institute of the Ministry of Public Health. Government pricing policies are designed to reduce the price of drugs by as much as 20%.

h. Experimental Health Programme

In an effort to bring health care to the uhderserved and widely dispersed rural population of the country, the Ministry of Public Health has experimented with giving basic training to village level health workers. The Village Health Workers Programme began in 1977 and had trained 83 VHWs who work in their own villages in Sarobi, Shakardara, (Kabul Province): Jaghori, (Ghazni Province); Grishk (Helmand Province); Jaji Maidan, Khost, (Paktia Province) and Ghorband (Parwan Province). Chosen by their fellow villagers, the VHW's are given three week training courses initially and brief refresher courses at least twice a year at the nearest BHC. The main job of VHWs is health education and preventive medicine, although they also dispense basic medicines for a fee (roughly Afs. 2 per packet which serves as the only remuneration for their work). Seventy additional VHWs will be trained in 1357.

Training has also been given to 86 dais or traditional birth attendants in five, five week training courses in the past year. Chosen by their fellow villagers, often illiterate and usually over 40 years of age, the dais play an important role in bring health care to women.

Short term training has also been given on an experimental basis to female health workers in order to meet a need for female workers at BHC's.

i. Medical Personnel

Among the constraints to the improvement of health care delivery is the shortage of qualified medical personnel. Studies done separately

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for the Ministry of Public Health and the Ministry of Planning of the previous Government suggested that a serious shortage of nurses and also of sanitarians, compounders and laboratory and X-ray technicians would exist by 1361. They also suggested that the present shortages of auxiliary nurse midwives would be eliminated by that time if the ANM training programme achieves planned enrolment and if the ANMs return to rural areas. Shortages of personnel are a particular problem at Basic Health Centres. Monthly reports on personnel have shown shortages of ANMs, compounders, assistant nurses, laboratory assistant, nurses and sanitarians against the number authorized for BHCs around the country. Low salary levels and difficult living conditions make service in the provinces unattractive for many. In addition, female medical personnel encounter considerable cultural obstacles to serving in a village which is not their own. An adequate number of female medical workers in rural areas is basic to improving the health status of children and their mothers in a traditional Moslem Society which does not encourage contact of women with men outside the family.

The Ministry of Higher Education is responsible for educating doctors at Kabul and Nangarhar Universities. In 1356 there were 1105 male and 101 female students enrolled in the Faculty of Medicine at Kabul and 621 male and 15 female students at the Faculty of Medicine at Nangarhar University.

The task of training and educating nurses in shared between the Ministry of Higher Education and the Ministry of Public Health. The Faculty of Medicine at Kabul University operates a school for male nurses at Aliabad Hospital and a three year nursing course for female nurses at Mastoorat Hospital. The Ministry of Public Health has begun operation of four year nursing courses for girls with at least a ninth grade education at Zaishgah Hospital, Kabul; Jalalabad; Kandahar; and Herat; a four year male nursing school in Kabul; an 18 month auxiliary nurse training programme in Kabul for girls from the provinces with at least a sixth grade education; and a Post Basic Course in Kabul for teachers at nursing schools. The Noor Eye Hospital in Kabul offers a one and a half year auxiliary nurse training programme for sixth grade graduates (Table 33).

Female nursing schools are planned for Mazar-i-Sharif and Kunduz. Additionally a two year nursing programme for twelfth grade graduates and a public health nursing course are presently being prepared.

WATER SUPPLY AND ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION

The use of unsafe water for domestic purposes and the lack of sanitary facilities are recognized as important (but not the only nor necessarily most significant) causes of high infant and child morbidity and mortality rates.

There are no exact figures on the present extent of clean water supplies. The Environmental Health Department of the Ministry of Public Health in 1356 estimated that 800,000 rural people or less than 7% of the rural population presently have reasonable access to clean water supplies, and that 800,000 urban people or about 33% of the urban population have reasonable access to clean water. World Bank estimates place the percentage of rural people with access to clean water at 3% and of urban people at 17%. A 1974 Survey of Water Supply and Sanitation in Afghanistan Schools, done by UNICEF in co-operation with the Ministry of Education, indicates that only 5.8% of the schools in Afghanistan reported having access to a safe water supply. Similar statistics are not available for Basic Health Centres. Informal data gathered by UNICEF shows that at least 27 BHC's do not have safe water supplies and must rely on juis, karezes or water carried several kilometers.

Rural Water Supply

Responsibility for development of rural water supplies is divided among several departments and agencies within the Government of Afghanistan, but EHD, an independent presidency within the Ministry of Public Health, holds the major responsibility for the development of rural water supplies.* The EHD budget has been increasing steadily:

1353	Afs. 8,000,000
1354	Afs. 8,500,000
1355	Afs. 9,500,000
1356	Afs.14,388,192**
1357	Afs.17,500,000

Since the inception of UNICEF assistance to the Rural Water Supply Programme 88 piped water or power pump systems have been completed, 834 handpumps installed and 770 hydrogeological surveys

* Deep well drilling for rural water projects is done by the Ministry of Water and Power.

** Afs. 10,500,000 plus Afs. 3,888,192 for the Andkhoi Project.

have been carried out and water supply development recommended at sites where no action has yet been taken. Additionally, 8 piped or power pump installations are still under construction and 36 boreholes have been drilled but not yet equiped.*

While the capacity of EHD to install systems has been increasing (Table 35), the programme is hampered by inadequate trained manpower, organizational and financial resources, as well as by the absence of institutionalized procedures for operating and maintaining water systems once constructed. Lack of qualified supervisory personnel may mean that pipes are improperly installed. Systems are mainly designed without storage tanks so that water is available only during those periods when the pump is operating. Certain problems of the rural water systems are outside of the control of EHD. EHD has no authority to provide for the operation of systems or to establish a levy or tax to fund the fuel for power pumps. In consequence, operable power pumps may be idle for extended periods.

EHD has been directing its attention to the major problem of pump maintenance. A 1976 survey estimated that 71% of handpumps and 60% of power pumps were inoperable. As a result of EHD maintenance efforts in 1977, it is estimated that the percentage of out of order handpumps had dropped to 45% and of power pumps to 5%.

The Rural Water Supply Programme of EHD began as a 'crash' programme as a result of the drought of 1971-72. At that time little attention was given to the problems of data collection or to development of a national organization geared to carrying out a continuing programme of construction and maintenance. In formulating a five year plan, the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan has the opportunity to clarify its objectives for supplying safe water, to set priorities among the types of systems and communities to be served, and to commit the manpower, financial and administrative resources necessary to meeting these objectives.

Other agencies have been involved in rural water supply. The RDD, before its reorganization in 1973, had in the 1960's established a number of rural type piped water systems and dug well handpump systems. The RDD is now responsible for integrated rural development projects for which the water supply components are to be provided by EHD. The Paktia Development Authority, with the assistance of the Federal Republic of Germany, established a number of hand pump systems in

* Afs. 10,500,000 plus Afs. 3,888,192 for the Andkhoi Project.

* cf. Project Development 1973 to end of September 1978, N.S. Skans, UNICEF/Democratic Republic of Afghanistan RWSP, for full review of achievements.

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Urban Water Supply

Primary responsibility for urban water systems rests with the Central Authority for Water and Sewerage (CAWS), a public authority established within the Ministry of Public Works in 1975.

Major urban water systems have been constructed to date in Kabul, Mazari-Sharif, Herat, Kandahar, and Jalalabad. Reliable data is not available, but these CAWS operated systems are estimated to serve roughly 33% of the population of these five cities either through house connections or a public standposts. (See Table 37). Most of this water supply is intermittent, not constant, leading to the possibility of contamination from ground water when there is no pressure in the pipes. Water supplies are not always chlorinated.

CAWS is working on expansions to the water systems in these five cities. Chief among the projects is the World Bank financed (US$ 8.7 million plus Government contribution) Kabul Water Supply Project. Construction of the first phase is now in progress.

Several partial urban water systems are now operated by municipalities in Charikar, Kunduz, Shebergan, Maimana and Qalat. Unserved by any water system are most of the remaining 62 urban places in Afghanistan. Because of urban congestion, traditional water sources in these areas tend to be more polluted.

Additionally a water system serving 35,000 people was constructed in Lashkargah with USAID assistance and is presently operated by the Helmand Valley Authority. Likewise, the Paktia Development Authority, with Federal Republic of Germany assistance, has constructed piped water systems in Khost and smaller communities.

Water Resources

Responsibility for surveying the water resources of Afghanistan rests with the Hydrology Section of the Water and Soil Survey Authority of the Ministry of Water and Power which is assisted by a UNICEF Hydrogeologist. Surveys of water resources and of potential development technologies have been done in depth for a few provinces and at selected sites in remaining areas, amounting to roughly two thirds of the country.

Excreta Disposal

With the exception of newly developed facilities in Kabul (the University, the Intercontinental Hotel and the USSR assisted housing complex at Mikro Royan which are connected to water borne systems where wastes are treated mechanically), and isolated situations like Lashkargah where a sewerage system serves 1000 people there are not urban sewerage systems. In urban areas, residents may rely on simple latrines from which the night soil may be collected. Commonly the streets are used. The few existing water borne systems empty into drainage fields or septic tanks.

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Construction of rural latrines has been done on a limited scale only. No statistics are available, but reports on rural communities report the existence of only a few latrines, which may not be of a sanitary design. Most villagers rely on surrounding fields for excreta disposal. The 1974 Survey of Water Supply and Sanitation in Afghanistan Schools suggests that 33% of schools had at least one latrine available. Many Basic Health Centres are without latrines or sanitary facility.

CAWS, which is responsible for urban sewerage, has recently signed a contract for the first phase of a sewerage project for Kabul City.

HOUSING

Shelter is one of the basic requirements of life; inadequate and over-crowded housing contributes to the spread of infection and to high morbidity and mortality rates. There is, however, no comprehensive data on housing in Afghanistan. The first census, scheduled for summer 1979, includes questions about housing. In the absence of census or national survey data, it is difficult to describe housing in a quantitative fashion.

The CSO (1978) has estimated that average household size is about 6.23 persons, with slightly larger households (6.60 persons) in urban areas than in rural areas (6.17 persons). Moreover, the Afghan Demographic Survey had reported the greatest number of people in the country, both rural and urban, live in seven person households. Reports on some limited surveys suggest that rural homes may have 2 to 3 rooms, but that urban homes are smaller, with one quarter of the households in Kabul (1968-69) having only one room (World Bank, Vol. I, p.46).

Rural housing is constructed largely of mud, clay, and straw, with poplar beams for support. Thick mud walls serve as good insulation against both summer heat and winter cold. Rural mud housing is subject to devastation by floods and earthquakes. Experimentation with earthquake proof housing is going on near Khulm.

Urban housing, as suggested by the data above, is probably more severly strained by overcrowding. Rural-ruban migration, which is going on at an undetermined rate, increases this problem.

In a recent announcement of the Kabul City Twenty-five Year Master Plan, the Municipality indicated that there are 70,000 houses in Kabul of which 40,000 are not fit for living. (Kabul Times, 26 September 1978). Most of these are located in the Old City. The Master Plan calls for construction of additional buildings in newer residential areas and ultimate demolition and reconstruction of the Old City.

The Khalqi Government has made a major commitment to the improvement of urban housing. The Cabinet has approved payment of $8\frac{1}{2}$ million for operation and expansion of the housing factory. A crash programme using volunteer labour to construct before winter 470 three bedroom houses for needy civil servants has been launched by the Minister of Public Works. (Kabul Times, 30 September, 9 October 1978).

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EDUCATION

Formal Education

Government - supported education has been in existance for only 75 years in Afghanistan. Though enrolment has increased significantly since World War II, total primary and secondary enrolment was just under one million students in 1356. More than seventy percent of school age children remain outside the formal education system.

One of the key objectives of the new Government in Afghanistan is to provide free and compulsory primary education for all children and to expand secondary and technical education. While planning for the next five years is still in process, the new Ministry of Education has taken a number of steps which indicate the nature of future policies and programme.

1. Abrogation of the Educational Policy of the previous Government* including the former policy of amalgamating small village schools. The new policy calls for establishment of a school in every village.

2. An end to discriminatory high school entrance exams (in 1977, 30% of primary school graduates failed to qualify for high school); Some 45,000 of the eight grade dropouts have been enrolled in newly created schools since the Saur Revolution.

3. Abolition of monthly examinations, which used to consume up to 20% of school time; emphasis on continuing diagnostic testing.

4. Acceleration of school construction; work has begun on more than 600 new school buildings.

5. Recruitment of 5000 unemployed high school graduates to serve as teachers.

6. Use of mother tongue for early childhood education.

In seeking to expand rapidly educational opportunities in Afghanistan, the Government has worked to generate broad based public support and has mobilized volunteer teachers and cash donations for newly opened schools. The Government has also expressed the intention that education should be practical in nature and should encourage students to use their education for the benefit of the country (Kabul Times, 3 October 1978).

A. Educational Structure

Prior to 1975, schooling had consisted of six years primary education, three years middle school, and three years high school.

With the introduction of educational reform in 1975, the primary years were to be extended to eight years, while the secondary level was to become a four year programme. Tables 39 and 40 show the structure of education pre and post 1975. The change-over had been only partially implemented by the time of the Saur Revolution.

Operating alongside the primary schools have been the village schools, which may be one, two or three teacher schools with up to three or four classes. It had been the intention of the educational reform that these schools should be upgraded to full primary status, frequently as a result of amalgamation of several village schools.

Prior to 1977, the Ministry of Education was responsible for kindergartens, all village, primary, secondary and vocational schools, teacher training institutes, and the University, as well as literacy programmes, women's education, educational broadcasting, curriculum development, and audiovisual and textbook programmes. With the creation of the Ministry of Higher Education at the beginning of 1356 (March 1977) educational responsibilities were divided between the two ministries. The new Ministry is responsible for the universities, teacher training institutes and higher vocational training, but not for in-service teacher training.

B. Pre-Primary Education

Kindergarten education for children age 3 to 6 is a responsibility of the Ministry of Education, although until recently the kindergartens were operated for the Ministry by the Women's Organization.

Pre-primary education had been largely limited to Kabul and other major urban areas. In 1356 there were 12 kindergartens in Kabul and 14 in the provinces, serving a total of 2559 and 849 children respectively. Two of the Kabul kindergartens are all day programmes, approximating day care facilities.

Plans are being developed to expand kindergarten facilities all over the country, both in order to care for the children of working mothers, but also to develop the mental, physical and social capacities of children. Plans currently being developed indicate that 20 additional kindergartens in Kabul and 50 in the provinces will be opened over the next five year period. A standard low cost kindergarten design to be duplicated in Woleswalis around the country is being prepared. Since the Saur Revolution, a kindergarten to serve the children of nurses working at the Child Health Institute has been opened. Before the end of 1357, four additional kindergartens to serve working mothers or poor neighborhoods are to be opened.

C. Primary Education

Primary education in Afghanistan serves only 37.5% of primary age boys and 8.4% of primary age girls in the country (Table 50). The remainder of the children of Afghanistan have never had the opportunity to enter school. (Table 50 list by province percentages of children enrolled in schools).

Urban boys have the greatest access to primary school, while rural children, particularly girls, have had few educational opportunities. The percentage of primary age Kabul boys enrolled in primary school in 1356 was 66.9%. While nearly half of Kabul primary age girls were enrolled in 1356, girls in many rural provinces were only fractionally involved in primary education (0.6% in Wardak; 0.7% in Oruzgan; 0.8% in Paktia; and 1.0% in Zabul). The lowest enrolment ratio for primary age boys is 14.7% in Zabul.

A 1977 Unesco study (Nystrom) using 1973 data suggests a high rate of wastage in Afghanistan schools. There are a high number of grade repeaters and school dropouts in both rural and urban schools, with the situation most serious for rural girls. (Table 52). Kabul City schools are not appreciably more efficient in educating children than those in the rest of the country.

Teacher hours and classroom space used for repeaters and dropouts who have not achieved permanent literacy, are particularly costly in a society where educational resources are scarce. The Unesco study estimates that for every male sixth grade graduate, the school system provided 15.2 years of education (2.5 times the minimum six years) to males in that class grouping. Thus 9.2 years of education, or 60% of the total, were wasted on repeaters or dropouts who may not have achieved permanent literacy. For girls in Afghanistan, almost 3 times the number of years required to complete primary school are provided for students in a class grouping for each female sixth grade graduate. In Logar Province, 214.5 pupil years were invested for each sixth grade graduate. The Logar example (an extreme case) suggests that a far larger number of girls enter primary school than complete it, most of whom repeat years and/or dropout after a comparatively short period. The raw data on Logar province shows that of a cohort (group) of 1000 girls entering first grade, only 13 graduated; 521 dropped out of the first grade; 235 the second year; 136 the third year; 58 the fourth year; 26 the fifth year and 11 the final year. This group of 1000 spent collectively 2789 years in primary school, although only 13 completed primary school. The data suggest a need to examine the efficiency and suitability of traditional formal primary education in rural areas.

Primary schools also have suffered from a lack of properly qualified teachers (Table 56) and adequate school buildings and facilities. Absence of housing facilities and other amenities makes rural postings unattractive to many qualified teachers.

D. Post Primary Education

1. Secondary

Secondary education has included middle schools (grades 7-9) which were being phased out in the past few years, with grades seven and eight joined to primary schools and grade nine joined to Lycees, so that Lycees are becoming four year schools.

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Secondary schools, like primary schools, are oriented toward urban areas and toward males. In Kabul City, 41.0% of secondary age boys are enrolled in secondary school; as compared to only 13.3% in the country. In Kabul City, 27.2% of the secondary age girls are enrolled in secondary school; but in the country as a whole, only 3.3%. In Uruzgan and Bamyan only 0.1% of the secondary age girls attend secondary school. Wastage is as serious problem at the secondary level as at the primary level (Table 52).

2. Teacher Training

Teacher training has not been able to keep pace with the growth of schools, leading to an inadequate number of fully qualified teachers in the schools (Table 57).

In 1356 twelve teacher training institutes offered a pre-service two year course for primary teachers. The Kabul Higher Teachers College (HTC) offered courses for training of middle school teachers and for upgrading middle school teachers to become lycee teachers. Currently it offers to students who have completed grade 12, a four year course for prospective primary teachers.

The Academy for Teacher Educators is charged with training teacher educators, who are to staff the teacher training institutes. Most lycee teachers have been trained at the University of Kabul and the faculties of Science and of Letters (which includes Education).

3. Vocational Education

The vocational education sector has traditionally been small, limited to a small group who have completed primary education, or above.

Vocational training in 1356 was offered at three levels:

1) at the professional level through the University's Faculties of Engineering and Agriculture, and the Polytechnic.

2) At the technical level, through 3 technical schools, 7 secondary level and one post-secondary agricultural schools, 6 schools in the commercial and management area, a management training centre operated by the Ministry of Mines and Industry, as well as a new laboratory technicians school.

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4. University Education

University education in Afghanistan has been expanding gradually up to a total enrolment of 11,106 in 1356 from a level of 4729 in 1347. Females constituted 12% of the enrolment in 1356 with the largest concentration in the Science Faculty. (25.6%). In the medical faculties, 11.6% of the students were female. The main university is located in Kabul. Nangarhar University, which presently has only a medical faculty, is adding three additional faculties this year for 850 students.

Non-Formal Education

Non-formal education here and in many other documents is treated separately from the formal education structure. In fact, the two sectors are seen by the Khaliqi Government as two parts of an integrated effort to raise the education level of the whole country. Non-formal, literacy work will be facilitated by the expansion of the formal school system.

Illiteracy is high in Afghanistan; 95% of the total population and 99% of the rural female population are estimated to be illiterate. Moreover, more than two thirds of school age children remain outside the formal education system.

The General Agency for the Literacy Campaign (GALC), a part of the Ministry of Education, carries the responsibility for planning, initiating, coordinating and supporting all literacy education in the country, not only for adult illiterates but also for out of school children. Plans are now being developed by GALC to achieve universal literacy within targeted time periods. Various alternatives propose one seven year or two five year periods. The initial year is to be used for preparatory activities. New materials are now being developed by an interministerial group and will be tested during the preparatory phase. Structure at the provincial and district levels is to be set up in this period.

To be successful in making literate the roughly 7 million illiterates between the ages of 15 to 45, the campaign will require an average annual enrolment of 5 to 600,000 persons in a total, on average, of 30,000 classes a year. Roughly 20,000 teachers will be needed to reach this group. In contrast, the predecessor organization in the previous Government was able to enroll less than 20,000 students in 1356.

Critical elements of the literacy campaign are the recruitment of teachers and logistical support. As the key agency, GALC will prepare and distribute teaching materials, train trainers and monitor and evaluate programmes. To guarantee a supply of teachers, GALC will mobilize all available resources: educated people working

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on a full time, part time, paid or volunteer basis, including teachers, retired people, and university and high school graduates. The military, factories, cooperatives, women's groups and other agencies are already organizing their own literacy classes, depending on GALC for materials and training for teachers.

Logistical support for the literacy campaing is to come from a decentralized organization with operational units at the village level. A High National Council for Adult Education, on which are represented the Minister of Education and a number of party members, sets policy for GALC. GALC itself is organised into five major departments (Publicity and Publications, Training and Field Operations, Programme, Administration, and Women) who work under the President and Vice President. The Women's Department has direct links with the Khalqi Women's Organization which is to act as agent for GALC in the literacy programme for women.

Directorates are being established in each of the twenty seven provinces. Below the provincial level, 270 district centres and community centres as needed will be established. At each level, the GALC structure will be closely linked to the party structure and to relevant ministries at the appropriate levels.

GALC is aware that special strategies will be necessary in order for the programme to reach illiterate women. A particular problem is the shortage of women teachers, reflecting the failure of the formal education system to serve female students.

COMMUNICATIONS INFRASTRUCTURE

The communications infrastructure in Afghanistan is still in its infancy. The low level of literacy already mentioned, combined with the impact both of mountainous geography on radio communications and on land travel, and of the lack of electricity in many parts of the country, have constrained the development of communications.

Publications

Newspapers have been published in Afghanistan since the nineteenth century, but 1357 circulation was low: 60,700 for 24 Pashto and Dari dailies. Moreover, newspaper publication, including weeklies, is limited to Kabul and the major cities in 14 of the 27 provinces. Following the establishment of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan in April 1978, publication of newspapers in Uzbaki, Baluchi and Turkmani has been started. With an illiteracy rate in the country as high as 95%, newspapers are a means of communication for only the few.

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A number of magazines are published in Afghanistan on a weekly, monthly or quarterly basis. Many of these are published by ministries or by faculties at the university. Two children's magazines are published weekly in Kabul, Children's Anis and Jowandoun, which each have a circulation of about 5,500. During the International Year of the Child, newspapers around the country will publish weekly sections for children. The Women's Organisation has traditionally published a monthly magazine for women (Mermon), and will continue to hold responsibility for women's publications.

Since the Saur Revolution, five titles for children have been published with a total of 6,600 copies, and one title for women. Data on the total number of titles is not presently available.

All the printing presses in the country have been nationalized since the Revolution. In addition, the Education Press has been adding new presses and expanding its capacity with Canadian assistance, and will establish a regional printing capacity.

In Afghanistan, 185 libraries were in operation in 1356, containing 269, 667 books in Arabic alphabet languages (Dari, Pashtu, Arabic, Urdu); 254, 211 books in European languages; and a total of 523, 878 books. There are public libraries in some but not all of the provinces; in a few loi woleswalis and woleswalis; and in prisons, hospitals and high schools. The university has a large library. Individual faculties and Government ministries have specialized libraries. Some of the Women's Institutes in the provinces have small libraries. The public library in Kabul has a children's section containing 1500 Arabic language books.

Radio and Television

Radio is an important means of communication in country with a low literacy rate. The mountainous topography of Afghanistan, however, limits the range of radio broadcasting. Kabul has two medium wave transmitters (25 kw and 100 kw) which have a ground wave range of 30 to 50 kilometers. At night, the sky wave range of the Kabul transmitters is 200 to 300 kilometers and night time transmission reaches much of the country. At the same time, the power of interfering signals from neighboring countries is also increased. Radio Kabul transmits programming via short wave to stations in Herat, Kandahar and Mazar-i-Sharif which rebroadcast programmes to the immediate vicinity via 10 kw medium wave transmitters. Kabul also has a 10 kw FM transmitter with a range of Kabul City.

A programme is in progress, assisted by the Federal Republic of Germany, to augment the transmission capacity of Radio Afghanistan so that up to 75 to 100% of the population will be in range of good medium wave transmission. In 1979, Radio Afghanistan plans to begin regional broadcasting from 5 or 6 stations.

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As there are no radio licenses in Afghanistan, estimates of of number of radio sets are based on customs records and other information. A Unesco Communications team has estimated that there are 8-900,000 radio sets in the country.

There have been no national surveys of radio listeners. What evidence does exist suggests the potentiality of radio for communicating new ideas. Recent Management Sciences for Health surveys in Parwan, Ghazni, Baghlan and Helmand Provinces carried out for the Ministry of Public Health indicate that close to 50% of village women listen to the radio regularly. Answers to detailed questions in Ghazni, Baghlan and Helmand suggest that of those women listening, 62% listen daily. Moreover, nearly two thirds of listeners reported listening in their own homes. Radio is thus a means of access to rural women in a Moslem culture which restricts women to their home environment.

Radio Afghanistan broadcasts two twenty minute children's programmes in Dari and Pashtu each week. The content is not directed toward a specific age. The Ministry of Education prepares three teacher training broadcasts each week. There is as yet no educational broadcasting for children. Every morning (7:05 to 7:30) a "Family Life" programme for women is broadcast in Dari and Pashtu. The programmes are about health, child rearing, food, and pregnancy, and, once a week, there is a family planning discussion or drama. This programme receives alot of mail from listeners concerning their problems: love and marriage, contraception; wife beating; multi-wife families; and child abuse. A committee answers letters once a week on the air. On Friday afternoons, a twenty minute "New Life" programme focuses on the life and work of famous women in Afghanistan and elsewhere.

The Ministry of Public Health has a twenty minute programme each Thursday ("You and Your Health") as well as five minute programmes mornings and afternoons on Sundays and Tuesdays. A daily fiftyfive minute "Rural and Agricultural Programme" is broadcast in the evening in Dari and Pashtu. A half hour of the programme is prepared by the Ministry of Agriculture on animal diseases, insecticides, fertilizers, crops and vegetables. The remaining time is devoted to responding to mail and to sanitation and hygiene issues. An effort is made to keep the language colloquial.

A past criticism of radio programming has been that the language and content is too formal and complex, particularly for rural society. A 1976 study on the use of UNICEF donated radios in 1030 primary schools observed, the reaction of many teacher listeners that the language used in broadcasts was too fast paced and formal. In the MSH survey mentioned above, only one fifth of women listeners rated the "Family Life" programme as being most interesting; music programme rated highest.

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Since the Revolution, Radio Afghanistan has begun daily broadcasts, 90 minutes each, in Uzbaki, Nooristani and Baluchi.

Colour television has become operational in 1978 and has a transmission capacity of 50 kilometers, covering Kabul environs and Koh-i-Daman to the north. The Kabul Times (21 August 1978) has estimated that there are presently 10,000 sets in the country, many in military garrisons, dormitories and public places, and that broadcasts are watched by 200,000 viewers. Sale of television sets is a Government monopoly. The cost of a television set in Kabul ranges between Afs. 20,000 to 40,000.

Broadcasting has been on an experimental basis much of the year. Presently, broadcasting is limited to one hour each evening of news, entertainment and films.

Film

Films have not yet been used for development related communication in Afghanistan. Afghan Films has the capacity for making commercial type films, although colour film must be sent abroad for processing. In 1356, Afghan Films made 59 films, nearly all of them brief documentaries or news clips. Afghan Films is also responsible for the import of films for distribution to 31 movie houses in Afghanistan. In 1356, 59 films were imported, chiefly from Europe, India and Iran. The Ministry of Information and Culture has several mobile cinema vans.

Other Media

The Ministry of Information and Culture reports that there are 48 theaters in Afghanistan for music and drama presentations, plus the Afghan Nandari in Kabul which is used for movies, festivals and political rallies. There are also one travelling theatre company and seven circuses.

Story telling is a still honoured tradition, particularly in rural Afghanistan. In chaikanas or other village gathering places, storytellers attract large crowds of listeners and have a potential for widespread rural communication.

TABLE 1 KEY ECONOMIC INDICATORS

			1354	1356
1.	Gross National Product	Billion Afghanis	126.42	147.65
	Gross Domestic Product	"	120.70	132.28
	Balance of Exports and Imports	"	1.03	5.92
	Foreign Assistance	"	4.69	8.45
2.	Net National Income	"	82.34	96.74
	Net National Product	"	76.62	82.37
	Industry	"	6.48	6.84
	Agriculture and Forests	"	53.81	54.02
	Transport and Communications	"	2.21	2.71
	Construction	"	2.17	4.74
	Trade and Food Distribution	"	10.86	12.82
	Other	"	1.09	1.24
3.	Per capita income	Afghanis	4939	5544

Source: Statistical Information of Afghanistan 1977-78

N.B. The above National income figures are estimates of the Ministry of Planning Affairs, Central Statistics Office. There is no National accounting system presently in Afghanistan.
See World Bank (1978) for analysis of National income estimates.

TABLE 2 OPERATING AND DEVELOPMENT EXPENDITURES-MINISTRIES AND GOVERNMENT OFFICES
(MILLIONS OF AFGHANIS)

	1354		1356 (11 months)	
Ministries and Agencies	Operating	Development	Operating	Development
Total	9668.3	3319.1	10,487.1	3898.0
Presidency	17.0	-	87.3	-
Attorney General	64.2	10,5	74.1	6.4
Prime Minstry	45.7	-	-	-
Foreign Affairs	162.0	-	160.5	-
Justice	43.3	-	74.7	-
Interior - General	67.2	-	60.2	-
Interior-Police	542.3	30.2	478.4	57.7
Finance-Debt repayment	1190.3	-	2000.0	-
Finance- Miscellaneous	2856.3	68.4	2105.1	35.9
Education	1210.4	98.2	1433.0	117.5
Public Health	267.8	103.6	291.9	141.6
Communication	129.6	37.4	137.5	70.6
Commerce	35.4	-	27.3	1.3
Public Works	121.3	1015.9	153.8	582.3
Agriculture	51.3	510.6	87.3	641.3
Mines and Industry	122.9	548.9	225.0	999.4
Information & Culture	155.6	72.4	106.6	46.2
Planning Affairs	33.2	-	31.9	-
Frontier Affairs	32.1	-	28.3	-
Higher Education	231.8	54.4	330.8	118.3
Water and Power	24.9	528.6	23.8	744.3

Contd.

TABLE 2 OPERATING AND DEVELOPMENT EXPENDITURES-MINISTRIES AND GOVERNMENT OFFICES
(MILLIONS OF AFGHANIS)

	1354		1356 (11 months)	
Ministries and Agencies	Operating	Development	Operating	Development
Air Authority	102.0	21.0	91.0	86.5
General Transport	10.3	-	9.9	-
Cartography	20.7	-	10.6	-
Olympics	7.1	10.5	10.6	.1
Central Statistics	-	12.1	8.1	8.1
Rural Development	-	28.5	-	78.7
Cartographic (Geodetic)	-	4.5	-	8.7
Cadastral	-	28.0	-	48.5
Army Hospital	-	50.9	-	-
Army Project	-	25.0	-	27.1
Kabul Municipality	-	15.9	-	28.5
Army Clinic	-	3.2	-	22.7
Land Reform	-	-	34.0	24.8
Tourism	-	-	-	-
Photography	-	-	-	2.5
Other	2113.6	-	2405.4	-

Source: Statistical Information of Afghanistan 1977-78

TABLE 3 OUTPUT OF MAIN FOOD PRODUCTS
(THOUSAND TONS)

	1347	1354	1356
Total Grains	3917.0	4481.0	4147.2
Wheat	2354.0	2850.0	2652.0
Maize	773.0	780.0	760.2
Barley	361.0	384.0	300.0
Rice	402.0	435.0	400.0
Other Grains	27.0	32.0	35.0
Vegetables	654.0	720.0	660.0
Fruits	834.0	880.0	692.0
Vegetable Oil	3.8	13.5	13.0
Total Meat	193.1	161.6	n.a
Beef	71.0	61.0	n.a
Sheep	91.0	69.0	n.a
Goat	25.0	25.0	n.a
Other	6.1	6.6	n.a

Sources: Ministry of Planning; Central Statistics Office.

TABLE 4 AVERAGE ANNUAL PER CAPITA
GROWTH OF SELECTED AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

	1346-1348 Kgs	1353-1355 Kgs	Average annual Growth Rate
All Meat	16.8	14.6	- 2.0%
All Fruit	72.0	66.0	- 1.2%
All Cereals	338.0	332.0	- 0.3%
Vegetables	57.0	58.0	+ 0.3%
Cotton (unginned)	6.5	11.6	+ 8.6%

Source: Long Range Outlook For Agricultural Development in Afghanistan, UNDP Planning Team/Ministry of Agriculture, August, 1978.

TABLE 5 CONSUMER PRICE INDICATORS

1340 = 100

	1354	1355	1356
Main Indicators (total)	298.21	300.78	335.62
Grains	308.63	303.52	351.56
Meat	328.61	389.27	399.41
Fruit	305.93	361.71	358.85
Vegetables	335.27	349.55	349.33
Other Food	353.43	249.98	270.20
Non-Food	152.98	168.47	172.42

Source: Statistical Information of Afghanistan, 1977-78.

TABLE 6 LABOUR FORCE COMPOSITION (AGE 8+)
1354 IN THOUSANDS

Sector	Settled Population Only			Nomads	Total	As % of Total Labour Force
	Male	Female	Total			
Agriculture	1869.0	78.8	1947.8	545.0	2492.8	52.9
Handicrafts	115.6	237.5	353.1	490.5	843.6	17.9
Manufacturing & Mining	357	5.0	40.7	-	40.7	0.9
Construction	43.4	1.3	44.7	-	44.7	0.9
Commerce	201.5	1.3	202.8	54.5	257.3	5.5
Transport and Communications	56.5	0.1	56.6	-	56.6	1.2
Other Services	638.0	53.6	691.6	-	691.6	14.7
Other	61.8	6.2	68.0	-	68.0	1.4
Unknown	45.3	41.9	87.2	-	87.2	1.9
Unemployed	113.2	14.3	127.5	-	127.5	2.7
Total	3180.0	440.0	3620.0	1090.0	4710.0	100.0

Source: World Bank (1978).

TABLE 7 INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT BY SEX 1356

Groups of Industries	No. of Firms	National Employees Male	Female	% of Total Female Work Force	Women as % of Employees in Group of Indusires
1. Food Stuffs and Beverages	36	6874	1994	71.1	22.5
2. Oil Extracting, Including Spinzar	31	2623	51	1.8	1.9
3. Naison Industry	26	2049	85	3.0	4.0
4. Cotton textiles	3	12888	270	9.7	2.0
5. Wool textiles	3	950	27	.9	2.8
6. Ginned Cotton	3	1713	15	.5	.9
7. Knitting	9	226	80	2.8	26.1
8. Fur	8	303	-	-	-
9. Leather/Shoemaking	2	613	4	.1	0.6
10. Woodworking	4	690	11	.4	1.5
11. Printing	23	1797	30	1.1	1.6
12. Pharmaceuticals	4	245	132	4.7	35.0
13. Briquettes	1	133	4	.1	2.9
14. Plastics	14	608	15	.5	2.4
15. Stoneworks	4	307	-	-	-
16. Technical Industry	15	1500	39	1.3	2.5
17. Chemical Fertilizer	1	2576	46	1.6	1.7
18. Cement	2	1015	3	.1	0.2
Total	189	37,110	2806	100	7.4

Source: Statistical Information of Afghanistan 1977-78.

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TABLE 8 GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES BY SEX - 1355

Ministry of Agency	Male	Female	Total	Female Employees as % of total
Office of the President	39	-	39	0.0%
Prime Ministry	4572	91	4663	2.0%
Ministry of Finance	4905	161	5066	3.2%
Ministry of Defence (Civil)	1206	7	1033	0.7%
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	246	3	249	1.2%
Ministry of Interior (Civil)	2819	8	2827	0.3%
Ministry of Justice	2639	40	2679	1.5%
Ministry of Planning	129	19	148	12.8%
Ministry of Commerce	700	33	733	4.5%
Ministry of Agriculture	6646	109	6755	1.6%
Ministry of Mines and Industry	941	67	1008	6.6%
Ministry of Information and Culture	1536	122	1658	7.4%
Ministry of Public Health	3763	840	4603	18.2%
Ministry of Communications	1645	82	1727	4.7%
Ministry of Public Works	1972	58	2030	2.9%
Ministry of Frontiers	148	-	148	0.0%
Kabul University	1443	361	1804	20.0%
Kabul Municipality	655	15	670	2.2%
Afghan Red Cross	161	9	170	5.3%
Civil Aviation Authority	1564	127	1691	7.5%
Banks	2616	232	2848	8.1%
Total	40,165	2384	42,549	5.6%

Source: Ela Bhatt, Draft Report for ILO Employment Policy Mission, May 1978.

TABLE 9 POPULATION ESTIMATE - 1357

	Number ('000's)	Percentage of Total	Growth Rate (o/o)
Total Population	15,108	100.0	2.51
Urban	2,134	14.13	3.20
Rural	11,525	76.28	2.40
Nomad	1,449	9.59	2.40

Source: CSO, Publication No. 5, 1978.

TABLE 10 ESTIMATED SETTLED POPULATION BY PROVINCE
1357 AND 1362

Province	1357 Estimate	1362 Projection
Kabul	1372	1553
Parwan	784	888
Maidan	310	351
Logar	224	254
Ghazni	701	796
Paktia	706	800
Nangarhar	786	890
Laghman	387	439
Konarha	323	366
Badakshan	484	548
Takhar	528	599
Baghlan	486	551
Kunduz	575	651
Samangan	275	311
Balkh	570	645
Jawzjan	642	728
Faryab	547	619
Badghis	247	280
Herat	685	776
Farah	356	403
Nimroz	112	127
Helmand	570	645
Kandahar	699	792
Zabul	181	206
Oruzgan	483	546
Ghor	341	386
Bamiyan	285	323

Source: CSO, Publication No. 5, 1978.

TABLE 11 AGE STRUCTURE - 1357

	Age groups Percentage		
	0-14 years	15-64 years	65 years + over
Total Population	45.33	51.44	3.58
Urban	45.44	51.36	3.20
Rural	45.31	51.45	3.64
Nomad	45.31	51.45	3.64

Source: CSO, Publication No. 5, 1978.

TABLE 12 CRUDE DEATH RATES * AND INFANT MORTALITY RATES**

	Crude Death Rate	Infant Mortality Rate
Total	21.07	184.6
Urban	13.00	132.7
Rural	22.40	193.2

* per thousand

** per thousand children born alive.

Source: CSO, Publication No. 5, 1978

TABLE 13 -- AGE SPECIFIC DEATH RATES

Age	Total Population			Urban Population			Rural Population		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
All ages	20.4	21.6	21.0	12.9	13.2	13.0	21.8	23.1	22.4
0-4	[illegible]7	65.7	73.7	48.4	42.8	45.6	87.5	69.5	78.5
under 1	208.2	160.8	184.9	154.4	106.8	130.7	216.4	169.2	193.2
1-4	25.2	23.1	24.1	10.3	17.0	13.6	27.7	24.2	25.9
5-9	5.1	6.5	5.8	2.7	3.4	3.1	5.5	7.1	6.3
10-14	5.0	7.4	6.1	0.8	2.1	1.4	5.8	8.4	7.0
15-19	4.6	10.1	7.0	4.8	2.8	3.8	4.5	11.8	7.7
20-24	5.7	14.7	9.9	3.2	3.2	3.2	6.2	17.0	11.2
25-29	3.7	8.9	6.3	4.0	3.5	3.8	3.6	9.8	6.7
30-34	5.1	16.8	10.7	3.5	4.1	3.8	5.3	18.8	11.8
35-39	6.7	10.3	8.3	7.9	7.7	7.8	6.5	10.7	8.4
40-44	9.1	9.0	9.0	5.7	7.0	6.3	9.6	9.3	9.5
45-49	13.0	13.0	13.0	6.2	14.5	9.9	14.2	12.7	13.5
50-54	16.8	18.5	17.8	13.9	18.6	15.8	17.3	18.4	17.8
55-59	22.6	12.4	18.4	15.1	12.6	14.0	23.9	12.4	19.2
60-64	49.3	41.0	45.8	21.9	28.2	24.3	53.8	[illegible]8	49.2
65-69	31.9	41.6	35.6	39.3	49.7	43.2	30.5	40.2	34.3
70-74	38.9	69.0	49.9	57.0	119.8	78.7	36.1	62.6	45.9
75+	91.4	106.5	96.5	81.3	138.0	101.6	92.9	101.4	95.8

Source: Afghan Demographic Survey

TABLE 14 - COMPARISON OF POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS OF AFGHANISTAN WITH NEIGHBORING COUNTRIES

	Afghanistan	Nepal	India	Iran	Iraq	Pakistan	Turkey
Crude Birth Rate	45.21*	43	34	44	44	44	39
Crude Death Rate	21.07*	20	13	16	11	15	12
Annual Growth Rate	2.51*	2.3	2.1	2.8	3.2	2.9	2.7
Infant Mortality Rate	184.6*	169	122	139	99	121	119
o/o Under 15 Years of Age	45.53*	40	40	47	48	46	42
Life Expectancy at Birth	40	40	50	51	53	51	57

* CSO 1978

Source: Adapted from Feachem 1978.

TABLE 15 - CRUDE BIRTH RATES
(per thousand)

Total Population	45.21
Urban	38.00
Rural	46.40
Nomadic	46.40

Source: CSO, Publication No. 5 (1978).

T BLE 16 - GE SPECIFIC BIRTH RATES[a]

Age of Women	Total	Urban			Rural
		Total	Major	Minor	
15 - 19	122.2	93.8	85.0	111.6	128.8
20 - 24	281.1	244.6	244.8	244.3	288.4
25 - 29	308.6	273.4	293.0	234.4	314.4
30 34	261.1	256.2	275.9	220.2	261.9
35 - 39	211.8	182.7	173.2	219.8	216.7
40 - 44	126.8	85.4	80.3	94.9	133.9
45 - 49	70.7	41.4	42.9	38.7	76.3

a. Number of births per 1000 women in specific age categories. DS calculation of Brass estimate of age specific birth rates suggests that the true rate may be significantly higher in all age categories. See Vol. I, Chapter 6.

Source: Afghan Demographic Survey

TABLE 17 - PROPORTION OF MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY DUE TO RESPIRATORY TRACT INFECTIONS, DIARRHOEAS, MALNUTRITION AND MEASLES. (Summary of Surveys)

Location of Survey	% of Deaths due to four causes	Age Group	% of illness due to four causes	Age Group	Survey (see Bibliography)
Greater Kabul	51% 84%	0- 1 1- 4	71% 83% 74%	0- 1 1- 2 0- 5	MOPH/WHO
Kabul			71%	0- 5	ICH Statistics 1356
Kabul	68%	0-14	82%	0-14	ICH Srivastava
Hazarajat	57%	0- 5	23%	all ages	Wakeham
Baghlan, Ghazni & Helmand Provinces	40% 36%	all ages 0- 5	31%	all ages	MOPH/MSH
Jawzjan Province	54%	0-20	50%	all ages	CINAM Study
Parwan/Kapisa	68% 73% 68%	all ages 0- 5 0- 5	21%	all ages	MOPH/MSH

Source: Taken from Dr. Richard Feachem, UNICEF Consultant: Water and Excreta Related Disease in Afghanistan (Draft). Feachem notes that none of the figures come from a well designed study of community health. Statistics are based either on figures from curative facilities or on information obtained by recall.

TABLE 18 - PROPORTION OF MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY DUE TO RESPIRATORY TRACT INFECTIONS. (Summary of Survey Results).

Location of Survey	% of Deaths due to Respiratory Tract Infections	Age group	% of Illness due to Respiratory Tract Infections	Age group	Survey (see Bibliography)
Greater Kabul	18.0% 18.0%	0- 1 1- 4	32.0% 32.0% 32.0%	0- 1 1- 2 0- 5	MOPH/WHO
Kabul	-	-	32.0%	0- 5	ICH Statistics 1356
Kabul	32.0%	0-14	26.0%	0-14	ICH/ Srivastava
Hazarajat	6.7%	0- 5	17.0%	0- 5	Wakeham
Baghlan, Ghazni & Helmand	17.0% 20.0%	0- 5 all ages	18.0% 31.0%	all ages	MOPH/MSH
Jawzjan	21.0%	0-20	26.0% 21.0%	all ages	CINAM Study
Parwan/Kapisa	24% 24% 28%	0- 5 0- 5 all ages	14.0%	all ages	MOPH/MSH

Source: Taken from Dr. R. Feachem (1978).

TABLE 19 - PORPORTION OF MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY DUE TO DIARRHEAL DISEASE
(Summary of Survey Results)

Location of Survey	% of Deaths Due to Diarrhea	Age Group	% of Illness due to Diarrhea	Age group	Survey (see Bibliography)
Greater Kabul	13.0% 23.0%	0- 1 1- 4	32.0% 41.0% 31.0%	0- 1 1- 2 0- 5	MOPH/WHO
Kabul			33.0%	0- 5	ICH Statistics 1354
Kabul	29.0%	0-14	47.0%	0-14	ICH/ Srivastava
Hazarajat	27.0%	0- 5	7.5%	all ages	Wakeham
Baghlan, Ghazni & Helmand Provinces	11.0% 17.0%	0- 5 all ages	13.0%	all ages	MOPH/MSH
Jawzjan Province	8.0%	0-20	8.7%	all ages	CINAM Study
Parwan-Kapisa	16.0% 17.0% 26.0%	all ages 0- 5 0- 5	6.5%	all ages	MOPH/MSH

Source: Taken from Dr. R. Feachem (1978).

TABLE 20 - PROPORTION OF MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY DUE TO MALNUTRITION
(Summary of Survey Results).

Location of Survey	% of Deaths Due to Malnutrition	Age group	% of Illness Due to Malnutrition	Age group	Survey (see Bibliography
Greater Kabul	15.0% 26.0%	0- 1 1- 4	-	-	MOPH/WHO
Kabul	-	-	4.0%	0- 5	ICH Statistics 1356
Kabul	6.9%	0-14	4.8%	0-14	ICH/ Srivastava
Hazarajat	5.0%	0- 5	-	-	Wakeham
Jawzjan	-	-	15.0% 16.0%	all ages	CINAM Study

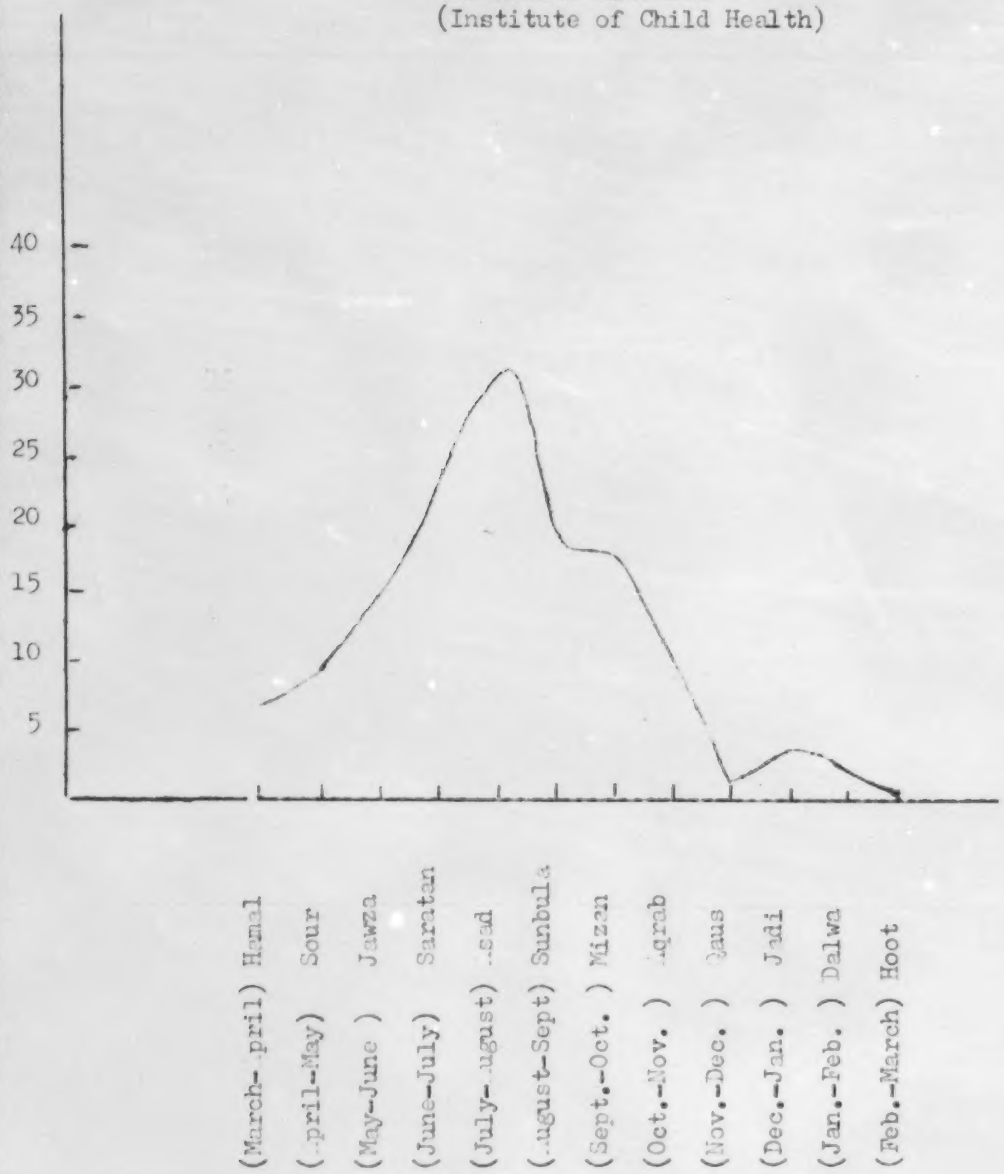
Source: Taken from Dr. R. Feachem (1978).

TABLE 21 - PROPORTION OF MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY DUE TO MEASLES (Summary of Survey Results).

Location of Survey	% of Deaths Due to Measles	Age group	% of Illness Due to Measles	Age group	Survey (see Bibliography
Greater Kabul	4.9% 17.0%	0- 1 1- 4	7.0% 9.1%	0- 1 1- 2	MOPH/WHO
Kabul	-	-	10.0% 1.8%	0- 5 0- 5	ICH Statistics 1356
Kabul	-	-	1.5%	0-14	ICH/ Srivastava
Hazarajat	18.0%	0- 5	-	-	Wakeham
Baghlan, Ghazni & Helmand	8.4% 3.1%	0- 5 all ages	7.5%	all ages	MSH/MOPH
Jawzjan	25.0%	0-20	7.8%	all ages	CINAM Study

Source: Taken from Feachem (1978).

TABLE 22 - DEATHS DUE TO ENTERITIS AND OTHER DIARRHEAL DISEASES
(Institute of Child Health)



Source: Institute of Child Health Monthly records 1356

TABLE 23 - MEDICAL PERSONNEL - 1354 -1356

	1354	1355	1356
Doctors	562	622	719
Nurses	443	584	416
Assistant Nurses	81	79	155
Nurse Midwives	189	159	376
Pharmacists	29	56	174
Compounders	64	59	100
Village Health Workers	214	252	513
Vaccinators	458	428	485

N.B. Data on medical personnel has not yet been published by the Ministry of Public Health.

Source: Statistical Information of Afghanistan 1977-78

TABLE 24 - MEDICAL FACILITIES 1356

	Number of Health Institutions	Beds	Doctors	Other Personnel	Hospitals	Basic Health* Centres
Kabul	23	1042	295	1715	9	6
Parwan	24	40	17	95	2	8
Wardak	7	45	7	21	3	2
Logar	8	15	7	22	2	8
Ghazni	13	45	16	54	1	3
Paktia	18	124	25	82	6	5
Nangarhar	9	75	20	87	2	5
Laghman	9	20	7	27	1	3
Konar	9	20	11	39	1	6
Badakhshan	11	20	12	26	1	4
Takhar	8	25	12	37	2	5
Baghlan	18	75	16	73	2	5
Kunduz	4	55	10	33	3	1
Samangan	5	30	8	22	1	3
Balkh	5	75	15	56	2	3
Jawzjan	7	40	10	39	2	3
Faryab	7	40	14	46	2	5
Badghis	7	20	8	18	1	4
Herat	11	80	27	88	2	9
Farah	7	40	10	45	2	5
Nimroz	3	15	6	11	1	2
Helmand	7	15	11	23	1	6
Kandahar	12	100	24	63	1	9
Zabul	4	30	5	19	1	3
Uruzgan	4	20	8	16	1	3
Ghor	4	20	6	22	1	3
Bamyan	8	20	10	32	2	3
Total	352	2166	719	2832	55	122

* Does not include sub-centres

N.B. Data on medical facilities has not yet been published by the Ministy of Public Health

Source: Statistical Information of Afghanistan, 1977-78.

TABLE - 25 MOPH HOSPITAL CAPACITY PRESENT AND PROJECTED

	Hospital	Beds
1357	53	2392
1358*	56	2782
1361*	63	4482
1362*	63	5002

* Projected

Source: Ministry of Public Health

TABLE - 26 HOSPITAL UTILIZATION*

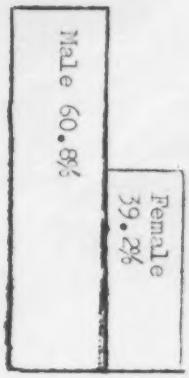
	Year	No. of* Beds	Avg. Discharge per Bed	Avg. Lengh of Stay (days)	Bed Occupancy Rate
Kabul Hospitals	1352	1172	17	18	82%
	1353	1172	17	18	84%
	1354	1362	34	10	95%
Provincial Hospitals	1352	990	18	10	48%
	1353	750	18	10	52%
	1354	979	24	8	54%
Afghanistan Hospitals	1352	2162	17	14	67%
	1353	1922	17	14	69%
	1354	2341	30	9	78%

* Based on MOPH Hospitals plus four others.

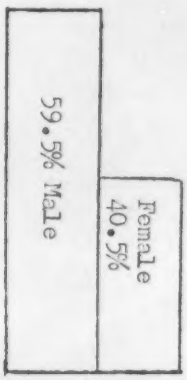
Source: Inpatients in Afghanistan Hospitals, (Report for 1354) MOPH

TABLE 27 - INPATIENTS AND OUTPATIENTS AT
INSTITUTE OF CHILD HEALTH BY SEX

Inpatients Discharged 1356

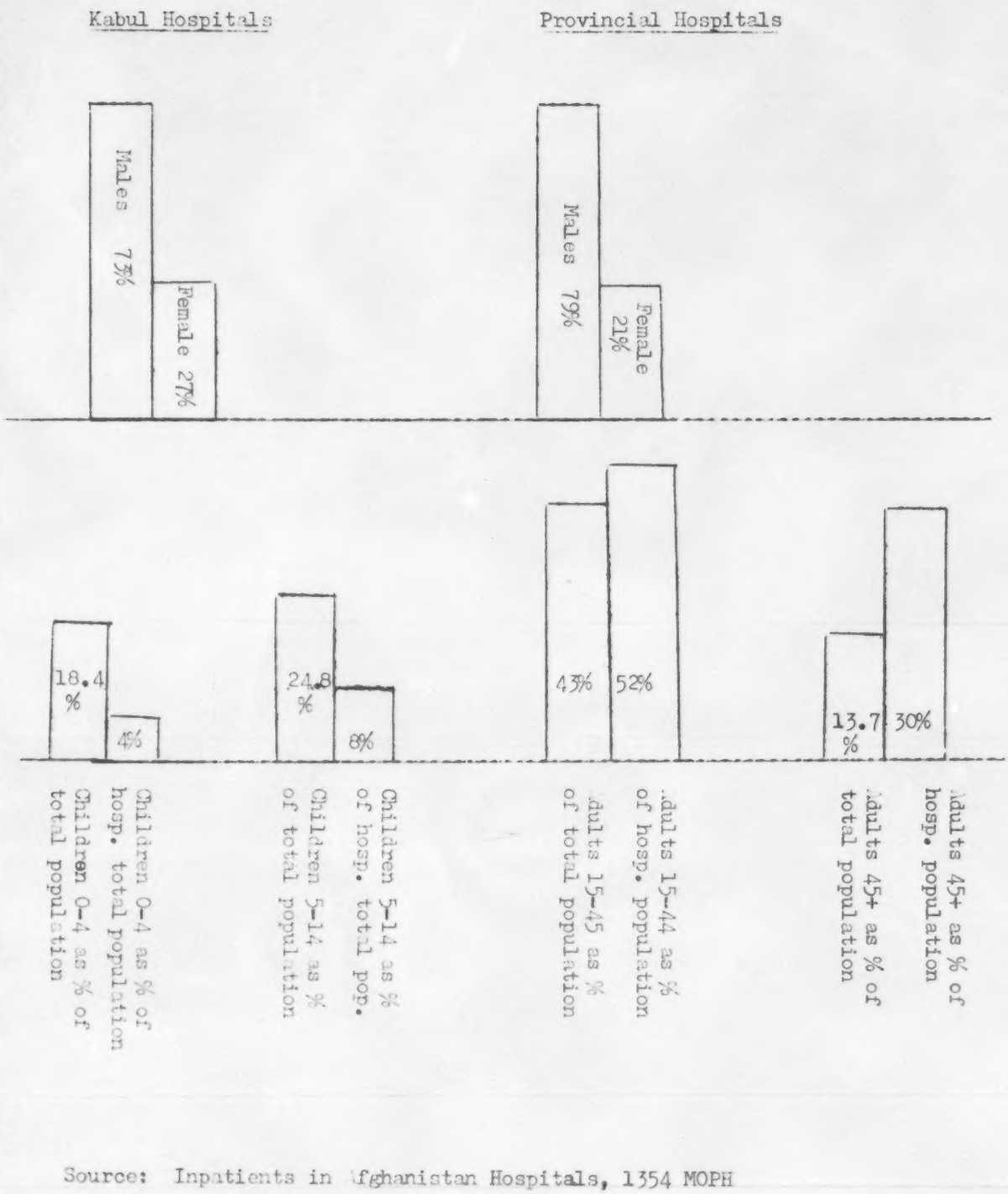


Outpatients 1356



Source: Institute of Child Health.

TABLE - 28 HOSPITAL UTILIZATION BY SEX, BY AGE GROUP FOR KABUL AND PROVINCIAL HOSPITALS



Source: Inpatients in Afghanistan Hospitals, 1354 MOPH

TABLE - 29 BASIC HEALTH CENTRE ATTENDANCES
(4TH QUARTER 1355)

Province	Total	Percentage of Attendances by Age/Sex						All
		-1 year	1-4 years	5-14 years	15+years		Age/Sex category not available	
					Male	Female		
	100%	%	%	%	%	%		
Kabul	37970	17	19	21	17	25	7178	45149
Parwan	26441	7	15	22	38	18	400	26921
Wardak	3100	3	10	18	53	16	85	3185
Logar	2387	5	12	21	43	19	189	2576
Ghazni	10230	9	15	20	40	16	129	10359
Paktia	14028	16	23	22	20	19	2797	16825
Nangarhar	15644	13	20	23	25	13	1366	17010
Laghman	3980	12	15	30	30	15	161	4141
Badakhshan	2386	12	20	24	32	12	2380	4766
Takhar	7233	10	19	24	28	19	2887	10120
Baghlan	7138	18	23	26	21	12	4612	11750
Kunduz	9933	7	16	31	23	23	175	10108
Samangan	2856	6	20	27	19	28	1366	4222
Balkh	6032	18	18	30	23	11	8	6040
Jawzjan	3664	18	19	22	24	17	253	3917
Faryab	8825	10	15	23	33	19	409	9234
Badghis	2549	6	22	45	20	7	524	3073
Herat	3118	17	19	16	25	23	55	3173
Farah	2421	22	16	20	19	23	1281	3702
Nimroz	1038	10	22	26	31	11	3414	4452
Helmand	618	4	22	21	25	28	2580	3198
Kandahar	2832	4	11	14	53	18	19	2051
Zabul	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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Table 29 Cont.

Percentage of Attendances by Age/Sex

Province	Total	-1 year	1-4 years	5-14 years	15+years		Age/Sex category not available	All
	100%	%	%	%	Male %	Female %		
Oruzgan	1883	12	20	20	37	11	148	2031
Ghor	3049	4	18	33	32	13	103	3179
Bamyan	2549	26	26	22	15	9	117	2666
Afghanistan	181904	12	18	28	27	19	32743	214647

N.B. Data for this table was based on complete reports for only 57% of the Basic Health Centres, and incomplete reports for 29%; 14% supplied no reports for the period to the Directorate of Health Information, MOPH, The Directorate's analysis of data offers the caveat that the data does not yet meet the standard set by MOPH. New data has not yet been published.

Source: Report of Health Institution Activities, Fourth Quarter of 1355, Directorate of Health Information, Ministry of Public Health.

TABLE - 30 IMMUNIZATIONS - EXPANDED PROGRAMME OF IMMUNIZATION - FIELD ACTIVITES*
First Quarter 1978

	Province	BCG	Small pox	Measles	DPT1	DPT2
January	Kabul	18,277	2673	8286	-	
	Kandahar	5,912	-	-	3086	
	Zabul	6,428	-	-	4668	
	Faryab	96,389	12,852	-	-	
February	Kabul	26,866	4,644	-	-	
	Kandahar	10,978	-	1151	3780	
	Faryab	12,970	1,214	-	-	
March	Nangarhar	17,255	-	-	12,871	
	Baghlan	5,746	-	-	12,120	
	Kandahar	16,145	330	672	12,124	292
Grand Total		216,966	21,713	10,109	48,649	292

* Three month totals here refer only to innoculations given by mobile teams in the field. The Expanded Programme of Immunization also supplies vaccines to hospitals and Basic Health Centres which have reliable refridgeration.

Source: Ministry of Public Health

TABLE 31 TUBERCULOSIS PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES

Activities	1974	1975	1976	1977
BCG Vaccination	753,425	1,570,337	2,079,633	2,211,921
Sputum Microscopies	19,656	38,535	48,193	47,783
Sputum cultures	1,263	1,273	1,140	989
Sensitivity tests	304	303	249	295
Newly discovered patients	10,644	12,459	11,528	15,466
Patients under treatment	19,175	27,101	24,067	30,004

Source: Ministry of Public Health.

TABLE - 32 MALARIA CONTROL PROGRAMME

	1976	1977
Slides Collected	2,159,136	1,840,625
Positive	127,042	59,637
Annual Parasite Incidence*	14.3	6.7

* Annual Parasite Incidence is the number of microscopically confirmed malaria cases per 1000 total vulnerable population in a given year.

Source: Malaria Institute, MOPH

TABLE 33 AFGA FAMILY PLANNING ACTIVITIES - 1356

	Kabul	Provinces	Total
New Clients	8352	18,156	26,508
Old Clients	39,520	40,154	79,674
Total Clients	47,872	58,310	106,182
Pills	21,902	33,644	55,546
Iud	4,339	1,334	5,637
Condoms	17,861	13,854	13,715
Diaphagms	15	2	17
Injection	2,200	608	2,808

Source: Statistical Information of Afghanistan, 1977-1978

TABLE - 34 NURSING SCHOOLS IN AFGHANISTAN

School	Location	Date Opened	Students Enrolled	Level of Entry	Sex of Students	Duration of Training	Boarding
Nursing Centre ANM School	Kabul	1350	110	6th grade	F	18 months	+
Nursing Education General	Kabul	1356	25	9th grade graduates	M	4 years	-
Post Basic	Kabul	1356	11	Graduate nurses	M/F	10 months	-
Zeishgeh Nurse Midwifery	Kabul	1342	310	9th grade graduates	F	4 years	-
Nangarhar Nurse Midwifery	Jalal-abad	1350	48	9th grade graduates	F	4 years	+
Kandahar Nursing Mid-wifery	Kandahar	1355	50	9th grade graduates	F	4 years	-
Herat Nurse Midwifery School*	Herat	1356	35	9th grade graduates	F	4 years	+ (50%)
University Nurs-ing School	Kabul	1335	104	9th grade graduates	M	4 years	-
Mastoorat Nurs-ing School	Kabul	1332	52	9th grade	F	3 years	-
Noor Hospital Assistant Nurse Training	Kabul	1356	14	6th grade	M/F	18 months	+ (F) - (M)

* Data for 1356 not available

Source: Nursing Presidency, MOPH.

TABLE - 35 EHD HANDPUMP INSTALLATIONS

Year	Number of Handpumps Installed	Number of Provinces Served	Population Served	Installed on Drilled Wells	Dug Wells
1974-75	284	17	164,517	54	252
1976	200	13	108,160	43	158
1977	254	19	118,006	26	228

Source: Environmental Health Department; Reports on Progress Handpump Installations 1974-75, 1976 and 1977, UNICEF Assisted Rural Water Supply Project, May 1978.

TABLE - 36 EHD PIPED WATER SUPPLIES AND POWER PUMP INSTALLATIONS 1975 - 1978

Date	Province	Community	Population	Notes
1973	Nangarhar	Fatehebad	3000	Monolift pump
1974	Balkh	Daulatabad	9000	Diesel Mono pump
	"	Bozarikh	4000	"
	"	Haji Kot	1900	"
				Based on a deep well with a large discharge, the system was extended to Balkh City in 1976.
	Ghazni	Ghazni Hospital	--	Diesel Mono Pump
	Herat	Azadan	-	"
	"	Haus-i-Karbas	4500	"
	"	Zyaratjah	4710	"
	"	Ghorian	NA	"
	"	Mahal-e-Babaji	NA	"
	Jawzjan	Khamyab	2-3000	Pump installed but has been removed
	"	Sangchark	2000	Diesel Mono Pump
	"	Qargeen	5000	Diesel Mono Pump
	Kandahar	Eskan Khan	2000	Power pump; present status unknown
	Kunduz	ImamSahid	3870	Monolift pump; storage tank
	"	Naw Abad Noorzai Chardara	4900	Monolift pump
	Nangarhar	Qalatak-Shiwa Shegy	4800	Monolift pump
	"	Torkham	3000	Centrifugal pump
	Parwan	Kapisa Hospital	-	Diesel Mono Pump
	Takhar	Taluqan	20,000	Monolift pump
	"	Rustaq	2775	Monolift pump

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TABLE - 36 Contd.

Date	Province	Community	Population	Notes
1975	Farah	Lash-i-Gavin	2090	Monolift Pump
	"	Farah City	na	Completion date uncertain
	"	Shindand	2000	Monolift Pump
	Faryab	Almar	5000	Diesel Pump
	"	Daulatabad I	2000	"
	Herat	Karukh	1800	"
	Kabul	Padshah Sahib	NA	"
	"	Shina, Bagrami	2384	"
	"	Darulaman T.B. Hospital	200	"
	Nangarhar	Sultanpoor	2000	"
	Parwan	Bagram B.H.C.	546 houses	"
	"	Bagram Village	-	phased project
	Zabul	Shah Jui	1000	Diesel Mono Pump
1976	Badakhshan	Chayabak	1000	Spring tapped
	Baghlan	Baghlan Hospital	2500	Diesel Mono Pump
	Balkh	Elquichy	1575	Diesel Mono Pump
	"	Shortapa	3800	Completion of system
	Herat	Fishkan	2200	Diesel Mono Pump
	"	Pashtoon Zarghoon	5000	Diesel Mono Pump
	"	Gulran	na	Spring; gravity system
	Kabul	Alakhel	2200	Diesel Mono Pump
	"	Wazir Akbar Khan/Public Health Institute	2000	Submersible pump

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TABLE 36 Contd.

Date	Province	Community	Population	Notes
	Oruzgan	Tirinkot	2000	Diesel Mono Pump
	"	Chura	3000	"
	Paktia	Chamkani	4500	"
	"	Said Karam	1855	Completion of system not confirmed
	Samangan	Khulm BHC	1000	Hand Monolift pump; serves BHC only
1977	Badakhshan	Keshem	10,000	Diesel Mono Pump
	Baghlan	Dahana-i-Ghori	21,000	Gravity system - 16 taps
	Balkh	Sholgara	7415	Diesel Mono Pump
	Bamyan	Sarasyab	2000	"
	Ghazni	Qarabagh	3000	"
Ghor	Ghor	Shahrak	3000	Infiltration gallery and diesel pump; though complete, this system has not been used.
	"	Chakcharan	7500	Spring/gravity flow; system improperly constructed; reconstruction planned.
	"	Toluk	4500	Infiltration gallery
	Kabul	Chilsitoon	5000	Electric Submersible Pump
	"	Amena Fedawi Lycee	600	Electric Centrifugal Pump

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TABLE - 36 Contd.

Date	Province	Community	Population	Notes
	Kabul	Afshar	10,000	Electric Mono Pump
	"	Wazir Akbar Khan Hospital	2,000	Diesel Mono Pump
	Kandahar	Spin Boldak	4000	Monolift Pump
	"	Nikakile	200	"
	"	Trin Kot Centre	-	"
	"	Sar Puza (General Directorate of Traffic and Prisons)	12,000	Electric Pump
	Konar	Konar Centre BHC	400	Diesel Mono Pump
	"	Asadabad Hospital	N.A	-
	Kunduz	Dasht-i-Archi		Diesel Mono Pump
	Laghman	Qarghai BHC	2000	Diesel Mono Pump
	Logar	BarakiBarak	3000	"
	Nangarhar	Shewa-Shegy	3200	"
	"	Surkhrud Primary School	457	"
	Nimroz	Lokhi	2000	" System completed but never used.
	Oruzgan	Khas Oruzgan	3000	Diesel Mono Pump
	"	Dehrawood	2500	"
	Parwan	Chardeh Ghorband	5358	Spring plus Centrifugal diesel pump; Destroyed by July 197 floods

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TABLE - 36 Contd.

Date	Province	Community	Population	Dates
	Samangan	Aybak Hospital	1000	Diesel Mono Pump
	Takhar	Chayab	3000	"
	Wardak	Maidan Shar	NA	bore hole has collapsed and pump removed.
	Wardak	Maidan Shar	NA	Temporary equipment with diesel pump installed; Electric pump on order.
	Zabul	Zabul HC	NA	Monolift pump
	"	Qalat City	NA	"
1978 (August)	Laghman	Qarghai BHC	2000	Diesel Mono Pump
(Incomplete)	Logar	Pul-i-Alam	NA	Diesel Pump; Extension work in progress.
	Kabul	Qabelbay	3000	Diesel Pump
	Nangarhar	Shamshapur	-	Spring and deep well with centrifugal pump.
	Paktia	Zormat	NA	Diesel Pump; 14 taps
	Parwan	Jamal Agha	8000	Diesel Pump
	Ghor	Wilayat Centre	-	Diesel Pump
		Tolak	-	"
		Sagher	-	"

Summary of Piped and Power Pump Installations (EHD) by year:

Total	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978**
89	1	20	13	14	31	9

* N.B. In some cases the year of completion is uncertain. Some systems reported as complete are not functional because of mechanical breakdowns, removal of pumps, etc.

** to August 1978 - incomplete

Summary Total Piped and Power Pump Programme - 1973 - 1978 (August)

Completed Piped and Power Pump installations	Systems under construction	Only Bore Hole Drilled*	Total Sites Acted on
88	8	36	132

* Some bore holes have produced only salty water; other have produced potable water but remain to be further developed.

Source: EHD; Project Development 1973 to end September 1978 (Skans 1978).

TABLE 37 URBAN WATER SUPPLIES

	House Connections	Standpipes	Population Served	Planned* Expansion
Kabul (CSO)	6170	950	166,000	Afshar Project ** under construction to serve an additional 150,000 people.
Mazar-i-Sharif	1800	150	60,000	
Kandahar	1050	200	80,000	
Jalalabad	1160	100	50,000	
Herat	160	100	93,000	
Lashkargah	-	-	35,000	
Khost	-	-	11,000	
Ghazni	Completed	1357	71,500	
Charikar	will be completed after 6 months			96,000
Kala-i-Nau	"	"	"	16,000
Khulm	No action			
Khanabad				80,000

* Water supply systems for Pul-i-Khumri, Zaranj, Farah, Pul-i-Alam and Imam Shaib are part of the Five Year Plan.

** New water projects are planned in seven areas in Kabul. The first stage of construction of the city Water Supply Project will be completed in 1980, bringing services to a total of 300,000 additional people.

Source: Central Authority For Water Supply and Sewage

TABLE - 38 ESTIMATED HOUSEHOLD SIZE

	Persons
Total Population	6.23
Urban	6.60
Rural	6.17
Nomad	6.17

Source: CSO, Publication No. 5, 1978

TABLE - 39 OLD EDUCATIONAL STRUCTURE - PRE 1975

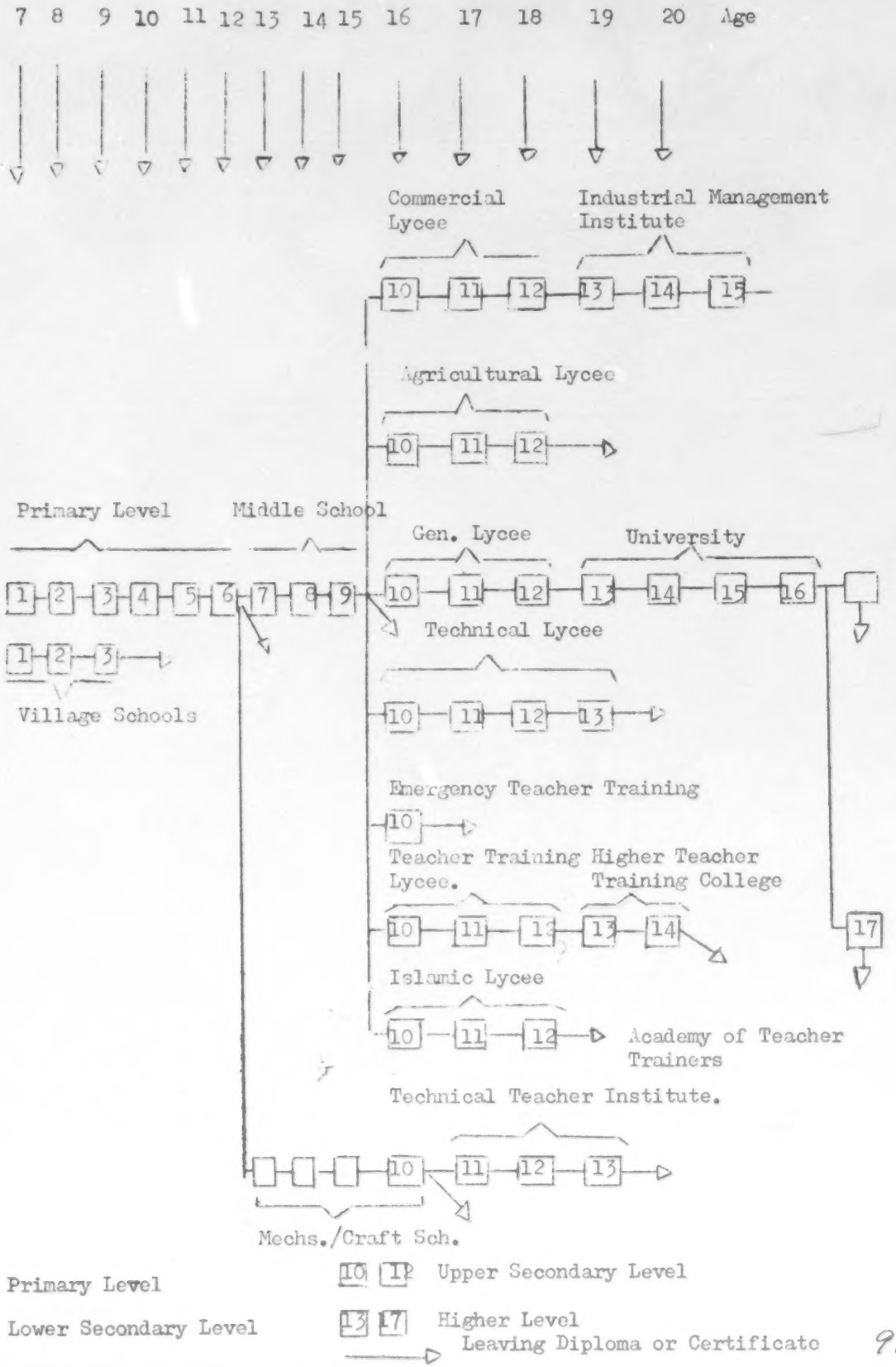
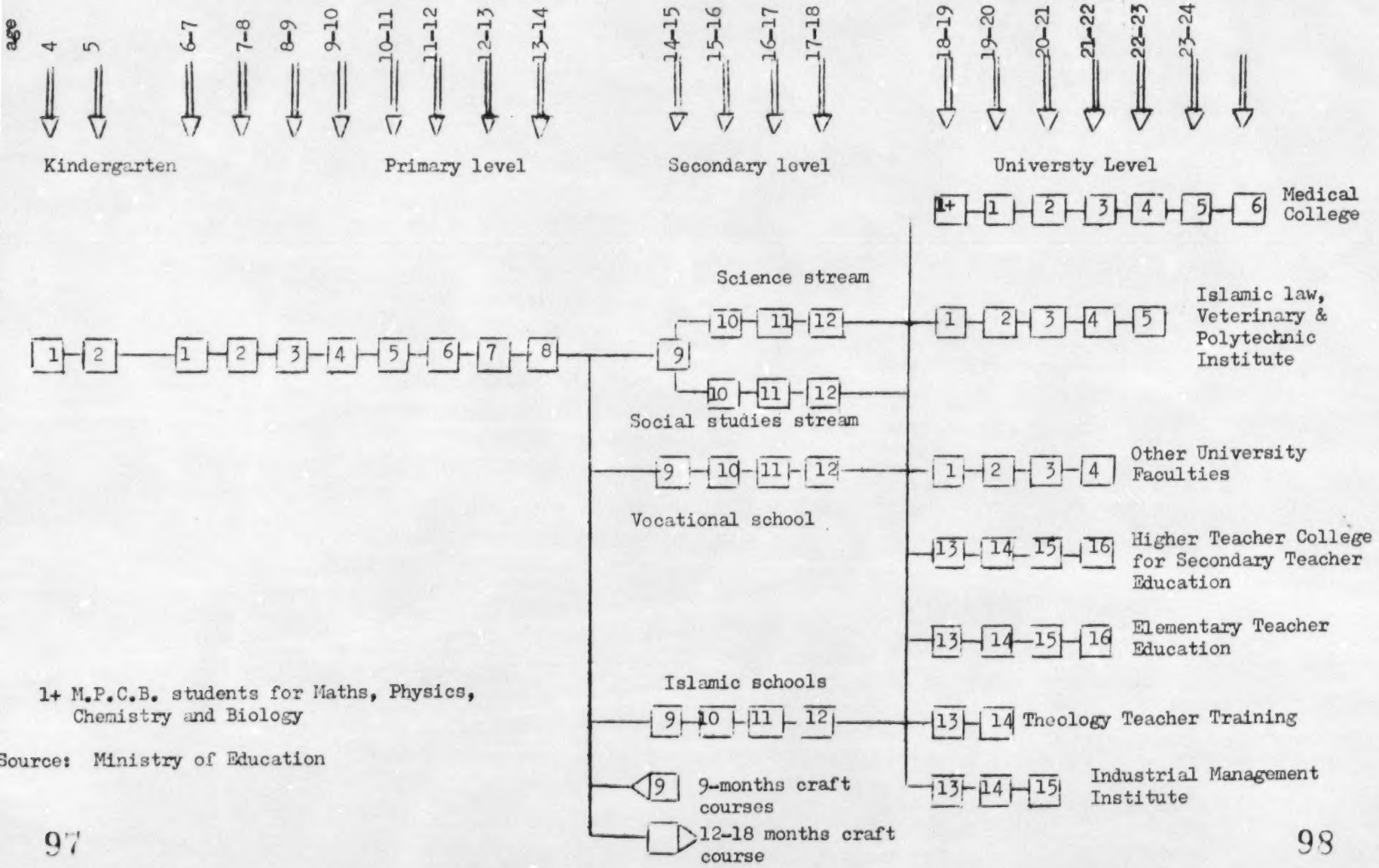


TABLE 40 - NEW EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM OF AFGHANISTAN ON THE BASIS OF 1975 REFORM



1+ M.P.C.B. students for Maths, Physics, Chemistry and Biology

Source: Ministry of Education

TABLE - 41 KINDERGARTENS-ENROLMENT AND STAFF, 1356

Province	Number of Kindergartens	Number of Students	Number of Teachers
Kabul	12	2559	145
Parwan	1	38	2
Kunduz	1	59	2
Baghlan	1	31	1
Balkh	1	60	2
Jawzjan	1	80	2
Fariyab	1	35	1
Samangan	1	40	1
Paktia	1	73	2
Nangarhar	1	24	2
Kandahar	1	92	3
Ghazni	1	31	1
Herat	1	109	5
Helmand	1	93	3
Nimroz	1	84	2
Total	26	3408	174

Notes: Age of students ranges from 2 to 6 years. Two Kindergartens in Kabul run programmes from 8 am. to 4 p.m. Kindergartens outside of Kabul are located where the Afghan Women's Organization has branch offices.

Source: Afghan Women's Organization (1977).

TABLE - 42 NUMBER OF VILLAGE SCHOOLS* BY PROVINCE/SEX

Province	Village Schools					
	1351			1356		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Kabul (Excluding Kabul City	36	5	41	30	1	30
Kapisa	55	18	73	21	8	29
Parwan	55	9	64	49	12	61
Wardak	42	-	42	32	-	32
Logar	46	10	56	24	6	30
Ghazni	82	19	101	55	9	64
Paktia	74	3	77	54	2	56
Nangarhar	62	17	79	39	10	49
Laghman	30	8	38	18	6	24
Konar	60	15	75	63	8	71
Badakhshan	140	20	160	93	19	112
Takhar	63	6	66	51	3	54
Baghlan	44	8	52	37	10	47
Kunduz	51	4	55	40	3	43
Samangan	52	3	55	60	3	63
Balkh	104	21	125	88	20	108
Jawzjan	67	5	72	58	5	63
Faryab	72	38	110	49	30	79
Badghis	35	2	37	37	1	38
Herat	61	10	71	57	11	68
Farah	58	3	61	53	4	57
Nimroz	25	10	35	23	12	35
Helmand	62	2	64	72	1	73
Kandahar	86	1	87	76	-	76
Zabul	32	-	32	30	-	30
Oruzgan	70	2	72	58	1	59
Ghor	89	7	96	79	6	85
Bamyan	55	2	57	49	7	56
Total Provinces	1708	245	1953	1395	198	1593
Kabul City	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Afghanistan	1708	245	1953	1395	198	1593

TABLE - 42 Contd.

* Schools with three or four grades and one or two Teachers. The data reflects the gradual phasing out of village schools.

Sources: Educational Statistics 1973, Ministry of Education; and computer print out data, Department of Statistics, Ministry of Education.

TABLE - 43 NUMBER OF PRIMARY SCHOOLS *
BY PROVINCE/SEX

Province	1351			1356		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Kabul (Excluding Kabul City)	49	16	65	68	24	92
Kapisa	29	6	35	34	7	41
Parwan	49	9	58	80	12	92
Wardak	34	1	35	46	1	47
Logar	28	8	34	34	10	44
Ghazni	66	7	73	99	8	107
Paktia	72	2	74	94	3	97
Nangarhar	61	9	70	77	9	86
Laghman	29	2	31	40	5	45
Konar	37	7	44	46	12	58
Badakhshan	38	5	43	81	5	86
Takhar	35	5	40	47	6	53
Baghlan	47	6	53	61	9	70
Kunduz	35	4	39	52	7	59
Samangan	20	3	23	28	4	32
Balkh	38	8	46	62	8	70
Jawzjan	35	4	39	58	5	63
Faryab	32	7	39	51	17	68
Badghis	22	1	23	26	2	28
Herat	71	10	81	78	11	89
Farah	31	2	33	43	5	48
Nimroz	20	4	24	22	3	25
Helmand	48	2	50	54	4	58
Kandahar	47	5	52	58	6	64
Zabul	20	1	21	24	1	25
Oruzgan	32	1	33	56	2	58
Ghor	32	1	33	50	3	53
Bamyan	30	1	31	40	4	44
Total Provinces	1087	137	1222	1509	193	1702
Kabul City	43	29	72	43	33	76
Total Afghanistan	1130	166	1294	1552	226	1778

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TABLE - 43 Contd.

* Primary Schools include both six grade schools and the eight grade schools.

Source: Educational Statistics 1973; Ministry of Education; and computer print-out data, Department of Statistics, Ministry of Education.

TABLE - 44 NUMBER OF MIDDLE SCHOOLS*
BY PROVINCE/SEX

Province	1351			1356		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Kabul (Excluding Kabul City)	22	1	23	9	1	10
Kapisa	12	2	14	3	-	3
Parwan	23	2	25	7	-	7
Wardak	16	1	17	9	1	10
Logar	13	-	13	3	-	3
Ghazni	23	1	24	6	-	6
Paktia	32	2	34	8	1	9
Nangarhar	22	2	24	5	1	6
Laghman	12	1	13	4	-	4
Konar	18	1	19	11	-	11
Badakhshan	13	1	14	7	-	7
Takhar	13	1	14	3	-	3
Baghlan	17	3	20	2	2	4
Kunduz	16	3	19	3	-	3
Samangan	9	2	11	3	-	3
Balkh	16	4	20	4	-	4
Jawzjan	11	3	14	3	2	5
Faryab	15	2	17	1	1	2
Badghis	7	1	8	-	1	1
Herat	21	2	23	5	-	5
Farah	14	1	15	2	-	2
Nimroz	6	1	7	3	1	4
Helmand	16	1	17	-	1	1
Kandahar	21	3	24	-	-	-
Zabul	7	-	7	4	1	5
Oruzgan	15	-	15	1	-	1
Ghor	9	-	9	4	-	4
Bamyan	11	-	11	2	-	2
Total Province	430	41	471	112	13	125
Kabul City	10	7	26	8	1	9
Total Afghanistan	449	48	497	120	14	134

TABLE - 44 Contd.

* Middle Schools include the seventh through ninth grades. Some of the middle schools reported in 1351 have had their seventh and eight grades redistributed to primary schools, and ninth grade to lycees; resulting in a reduction in the number of middle schools.

Source: Educational Statistics 1973, Ministry of Education; and computer-print out data, Department of Statistics, Ministry of Education.

TABLE - 45 NUMBER OF LYCEES BY PROVINCE/SEX

Province	1351			1356		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Kabul (Excluding Kabul City)	8	-	8	8	-	8
Kapisa	5	2	7	4	2	6
Parwan	8	1	9	9	1	10
Wardak	5	-	5	5	-	5
Logar	4	-	4	4	1	5
Ghazni	8	1	9	9	1	10
Paktia	13	-	13	13	-	13
Nangarhar	12	1	13	13	1	14
Laghman	4	1	5	4	1	5
Konar	8	-	8	8	1	9
Badakhshan	4	-	4	5	1	6
Takhar	5	-	5	5	1	6
Baghlan	7	1	8	7	1	8
Kunduz	5	3	8	5	3	8
Samangan	2	2	4	2	2	4
Balkh	6	2	8	5	2	7
Jawzjan	4	1	5	4	1	5
Faryab	6	1	7	6	1	7
Badghis	2	-	2	2	-	2
Herat	5	2	7	4	2	6
Farah	3	1	4	4	1	5
Nimroz	3	-	3	2	-	2
Helmand	6	-	6	6	-	6
Kandahar	8	2	10	8	2	10
Zabul	2	-	2	2	-	2
Oruzgan	3	-	3	3	-	3
Ghor	3	-	3	3	-	3
Bamyan	4	-	4	5	-	5
Total Provinces	151	21	172	155	25	180
Kabul City	11	7	18	12	7	19
Total Afghanistan	162	28	190	167	32	199

Source: Educational Statistics 1973, Ministry of Education; and Department of Statistics, Ministry of Education, computer print-out data.

TABLE - 46 ENROLMENT IN VILLAGE SCHOOLS BY PROVINCE/SEX

Province	1351			1356		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Kabul (Excluding Kabul City)	2953	401	3354	2285	326	2611
Kapisa	4138	1108	5246	1312	385	1697
Parwan	3739	525	4264	3868	1031	4899
Wardak	3515	-	3515	2959	-	2959
Logar	3843	721	4564	2541	439	2980
Ghazni	7768	492	8260	4764	634	5398
Paktia	4256	163	4419	3846	104	3950
Nangarhar	4469	670	5139	3413	957	4370
Laghman	2788	769	3557	1761	725	2486
Konar	4146	1083	5229	3886	1049	4935
Badakhshan	10042	1577	11619	5881	1645	7526
Takhar	3939	180	4119	4630	383	5013
Baghlan	3887	669	4556	3379	869	4248
Kunduz	5259	307	5566	4739	287	5026
Samangan	3031	143	3174	3144	282	3426
Balkh	6796	757	7553	5262	1061	6323
Jawzjan	6694	956	7650	5219	538	5757
Faryab	4469	2162	6631	4469	2470	6939
Badghis	2243	208	2451	3351	196	3547
Herat	4294	591	4885	4033	848	4881
Farah	3256	174	3430	3294	268	3562
Nimroz	1589	469	2058	1756	675	2431
Helmand	4387	165	4552	6340	109	6449
Kandahar	3742	-	3742	3851	-	3851
Zabul	1465	-	1465	2129	-	4483
Oruzgan	5566	120	5686	4430	53	4483
Ghor	6095	372	6467	5562	391	5953
Bamyan	3230	489	3719	2782	459	3241
Total Provinces	121599	15271	136870	104886	16,184	121,070
Kabul City	-	-	-	-	-	-
T. Afghanistan	121599	15271	136870	104886	16,184	121,070

Sources: Educational Statistics 1973; Ministry of Education; and unpublished data, Department of Statistics, Ministry of Education.

TABLE - 47 ENROLMENT IN PRIMARY SCHOOLS BY PROVINCE/SEX

Province	1351			1356		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Kabul	24249	5003	29252	44929	10557	55,486
Kapisa	10571	1345	11916	17,028	2684	19712
Parwan	16017	1895	17912	31,612	3974	35,586
Wardak	8601	111	8712	14,182	267	14,449
Logar	9689	1318	11007	13,885	1517	15,402
Ghazni	16564	1250	17814	30,998	2503	33,501
Paktia	24933	774	25707	38,157	779	38,936
Nangarhar	27893	1929	29822	38,173	3032	41,205
Laghman	12297	448	12745	19,103	1659	20,762
Konar	11068	895	11963	15,831	1862	17,693
Badakhshan	11394	1458	12852	22,027	2674	24,701
Takhar	9215	1026	10241	15,587	1903	17,490
Baghlan	13959	1832	15791	23,051	3384	26,399
Kunduz	12739	2025	14764	22,100	3935	26,035
Samangan	5588	950	6538	8,967	1397	10,364
Balkh	15100	3597	18697	24,086	5843	29,929
Jawzjan	11676	1776	13452	22,665	3203	25,869
Faryab	15809	3424	19233	26,391	6438	32,829
Badghis	5138	354	5492	7530	634	8164
Herat	21408	5057	26465	34,099	7697	41,796
Farah	8121	845	8966	14,391	1625	16,016
Nimroz	4064	382	4446	5,451	509	5,960
Helmand	13831	400	14231	16,391	1318	17,709
Kandahar	13635	2944	16579	19,488	4517	24,005
Zabul	3807	172	3979	4,526	257	4,783
Oruzgan	8936	115	9051	14,862	280	15,142
Ghor	5725	235	5960	9,449	427	9,876
Bamyan	6548	205	6753	11,123	724	11,847
Total Provinces	348575	41765	390340	566,046	75,599	641,645
T. Kabul City	43856	26643	70499	66,800	42,807	109,607
T. Afghanistan	392431	68408	460839	632,846	118,406	751,252

Source: Educational Statistics 1973; Ministry of Education; and unpublished data, Department of Statistics, Ministry of Education.

TABLE - 48 ENROLMENT IN MIDDLE SCHOOLS BY PROVINCE/SEX

Province	1351			1356		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Kabul (Excluding Kabul City)	6069	274	6343	552	17	569
Kapisa	3265	132	3397	177	-	177
Parwan	4648	179	4827	274	-	274
Wardak	2678	18	2696	189	11	200
Logar	3044	-	3044	53	-	53
Ghazni	3082	101	3183	189	-	189
Paktia	7464	122	7586	301	18	319
Nangarhar	9176	185	9361	209	8	217
Laghman	3973	108	4081	128	-	128
Konar	3255	63	3318	341	-	341
Badakhshan	1447	97	1544	250	-	250
Takhar	1382	52	1434	56	-	56
Baghlan	2625	269	2894	42	110	152
Kunduz	2163	341	2504	59	-	59
Samangan	1014	113	1127	109	-	109
Balkh	2928	822	3750	67	-	67
Jawzjan	1275	224	1499	40	43	83
Faryab	2181	333	2514	11	14	25
Badghis	468	65	533	-	13	13
Herat	3327	905	4232	114	-	114
Farah	1582	50	1632	42	5	47
Nimroz	604	30	634	37	6	43
Helmand	2111	123	2234	-	56	56
Kandahar	3371	553	3924	-	-	-
Zabul	463	2	465	236	37	273
Oruzgan	1237	-	1237	-	-	17
Ghor	736	2	738	66	-	66
Bamyan	998	-	998	37	-	34
Total Provinces	76566	5163	81729	3593	338	3931
T. Kabul City	13129	6465	19594	6433	113	6546
T. Afghanistan	89695	11628	101323	10,026	451	10,477

Sources: Educational Statistics 1973; Ministry of Education; and unpublished data, Department of Statistics.

TABLE - 49 ENROLMENT IN LYCEE BY PROVINCE/SEX

Province	1351			1356		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Kabul (excluding Kabul City)	2219	-	2219	3544	-	3544
Kapisa	1065	58	1123	2258	162	2420
Parwan	2295	70	2365	4369	148	4517
Wardak	866	-	866	1911	-	1911
Logar	1155	-	1155	2421	29	2450
Ghazni	1141	43	1184	1999	74	2073
Paktia	2932	-	2932	3689	20	3709
Nangarhar	4723	94	4817	7226	248	7474
Laghman	2259	65	2324	4218	72	4290
Konar	1535	-	1535	2545	48	2593
Badakhshan	408	-	408	1207	96	1303
Takhar	388	-	388	914	52	966
Baghlan	770	56	826	2029	241	2770
Kunduz	776	130	906	2209	425	2634
Samangan	365	76	441	380	563	943
Balkh	1422	381	1803	2029	784	2813
Jawzjan	512	57	569	1365	159	1524
Faryab	830	127	957	1560	219	1779
Badghis	99	-	99	164	9	173
Herat	1061	420	1481	2077	1166	3243
Farah	616	18	634	959	51	1010
Nimroz	331	-	331	432	6	438
Helmand	757	81	838	1066	83	1149
Kandahar	1710	280	1990	2240	562	2802
Zabul	136	-	136	460	8	468
Oruzgan	222	-	222	527	-	527
Ghor	278	2	280	388	-	388
Bamyan	300	-	300	650	-	650
Total Provinces	31171	1958	33129	54888	5173	60061
Kabul City	8692	3225	11917	19656	12846	32502
T. Afghanistan	39863	5183	45,046	74492	18071	92,563

Sources: Educational Statistics 1973; Ministry of Education; and unpublished data, Department of Statistics.

TABLE - 50 NET ENROLMENT RATIOS* BY PROVINCE AT PRIMARY LEVEL

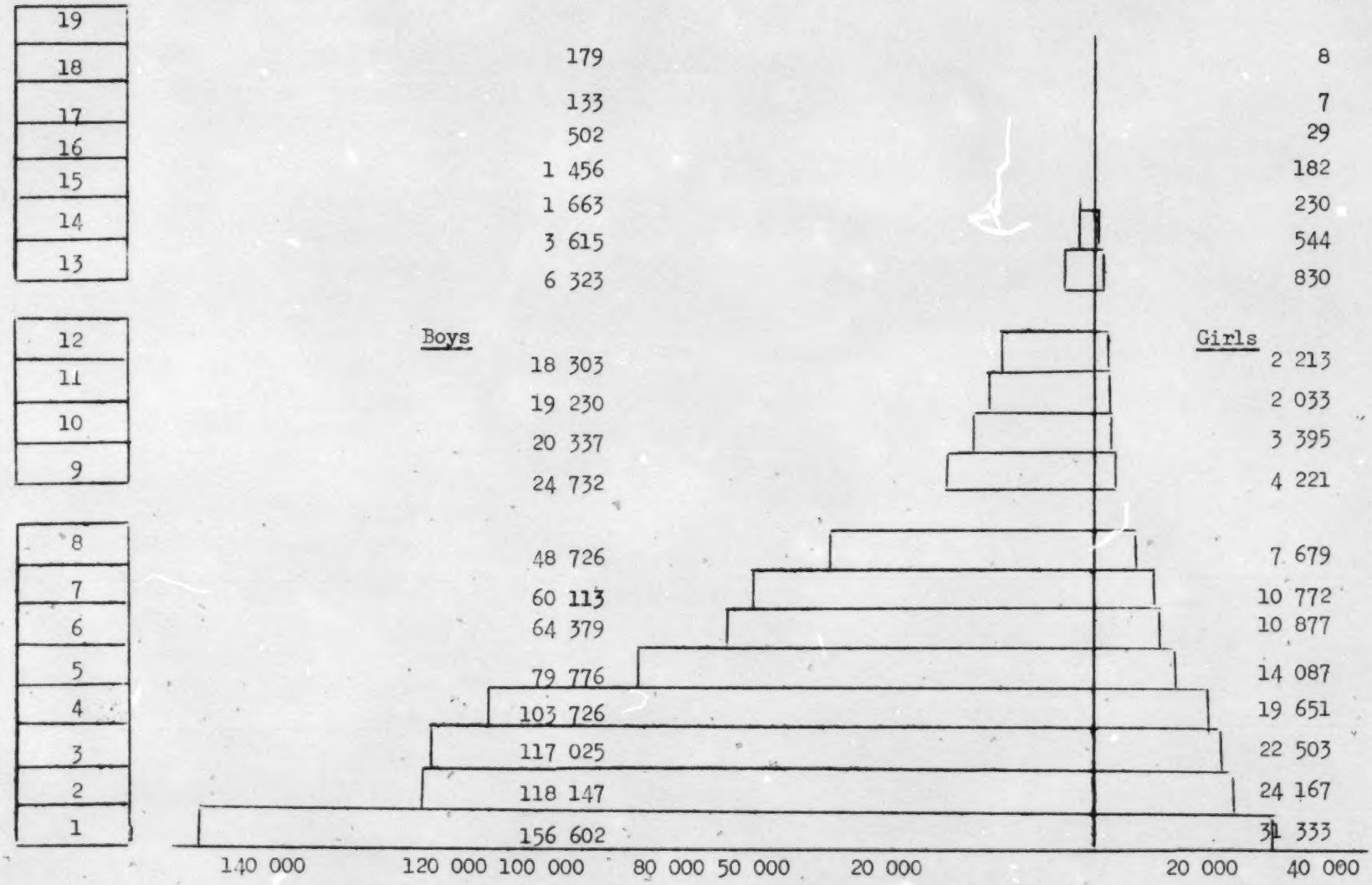
	1353		1356	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Kabul	40.2	10.6	47.3	13.8
Kapisa	20.3	3.8	21.1	4.4
Parwan	37.8	5.5	40.7	7.8
Wardak	32.5	0.4	30.4	0.6
Logar	36.2	4.7	34.2	5.6
Ghazni	24.6	2.3	26.3	2.9
Paktia	29.0	0.6	31.2	0.8
Nangarhar	32.5	3.1	30.9	3.9
Laghman	51.9	4.5	48.7	7.1
Konar	43.9	6.6	43.9	7.6
Badakhshan	52.6	11.6	58.9	12.4
Takhar	27.5	3.9	31.7	4.6
Baghlan	32.0	5.8	32.5	6.8
Kunduz	38.4	7.6	43.1	9.5
Samangan	31.7	3.5	34.5	5.2
Balkh	51.3	12.3	54.6	14.2
Jawzjan	50.7	5.8	60.6	7.2
Faryab	47.3	15.6	50.3	16.8
Badghis	19.4	2.1	21.4	2.0
Herat	37.4	9.6	40.4	10.9
Farah	38.9	4.3	39.0	5.1
Nimroz	49.3	9.3	60.9	9.4
Helmand	60.2	4.0	62.3	4.1
Kandahar	19.2	3.8	22.2	4.7
Zabul	15.7	0.8	14.7	1.0
Uruzgan	27.1	0.6	26.7	0.7
Ghor	26.1	2.4	25.9	2.4
Bamyan	28.1	2.7	26.6	3.4
Total Provinces	33.5	5.1	35.8	6.1
Kabul City	61.7	44.1	66.9	49.4
T. Afghanistan	35.0	7.2	37.5	8.4

TABLE 50 Contd.

* Net enrollment ratio is the total enrollment of primary level who are of primary age divided by the total number in the population who are of primary age.

Source: Age characteristics of the Afghan Student Population, Kjell Nystrom, et.al., Directorate of Statistics, Ministry of Education, 1978.

TABLE - 51 EDUCATIONAL PYRAMID - 1356



Source: Bhatt (1978).

TABLE 52 WASTAGE IN AFGHANISTAN SCHOOLS

Province	Input - Output Ratios*			
	Primary Level (Grades 1-6)		Secondary Level (Grades 7-12)	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Kabul	1.9	3.5	2.1	(-)
Kapisa	1.8	3.1	1.5	(-)
Parwan	1.9	4.0	1.8	(-)
Wardak	2.0	(-)	1.7	(-)
Logar	2.5	35.8	2.0	(-)
Ghazni	2.6	3.4	2.6	(-)
Paktia	4.1	(16.4)	2.2	(-)
Nangarhar	2.2	11.0	1.4	(-)
Laghman	1.6	10.6	1.3	(-)
Konar	2.6	2.6	1.4	(-)
Badakhshan	4.2	3.2	3.3	(-)
Takhar	2.9	2.8	2.6	(-)
Baghlan	2.7	2.9	2.3	(-)
Kunduz	2.9	2.6	2.0	2.1
Samangan	2.4	1.5	2.0	(-)
Balkh	2.3	2.6	2.1	3.0
Jawzjan	3.1	3.3	2.4	(-)
Faryab	3.6	4.9	2.4	(-)
Badghis	4.2	(7.8)	(-)	(-)
Herat	2.5	3.1	2.5	2.8
Farah	2.4	2.7	1.9	(-)
Nimroz	3.0	4.1	1.7	(-)
Helmand	6.5	3.4	2.0	(-)
Kandahar	2.2	2.5	1.8	2.7
Zabul	3.9	(-)	8.5	(-)
Oruzgan	2.6	(-)	2.9	-
Ghor	3.2	(-)	2.5	(-)
Bamyan	3.5	(4.2)	2.1	-
Total Provinces	2.6	3.5	1.9	2.7
Total Kabul	2.4	2.3	2.6	4.2
Total Afghanistan	2.5	3.0	2.0	3.5

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TABLE - 52 Contd.

Notes: (-) indicates less than 50 students in at least one grade.

\- indicates no students at all.

* As a measurement of wastage in Afghanistan schools, the input - output ratio tells how many pupil years are spent in school for each successful graduate. Thus in all of Afghanistan, for a given group or cohort of male students, 2.5 times the minimum number of primary years are being spent in school by male pupils for each graduate. Thus while it ideally requires 6 years to complete primary school, in fact some 15 pupil years are spent per for each graduate. Nine of those fifteen years can be considered waste, since they are not required for graduation. These 'nine years' can be accounted for by repetition and by dropouts. See source for full explanation of reconstructed cohort method of calculating the number of pupil years invested.

Source: Nystrom (1977).

TABLE -53 WASTAGE IN SCHOOLS BY CLIMATE AREA/ LANGUAGE OF INSTRUCTION

A. Wastage by Climate Area and by Language:

Level	Climate and Language	Input-Output Ratio*	
		Male	Female
Primary	Cold	2.6	2.9
	Warm	2.4	3.5
	Pashto	2.7	4.3
	Dari	2.4	2.9
Secondary	Cold	2.2	3.8
	Warm	1.6	2.7
	Pashto	1.7	2.7
	Dari	2.3	3.6

B. Wastage by Climate Area and Language

Level	Climate	Language	Input-Output Ratio*	
			Male	Female
Primary	Cold	Pashto	3.0	4.3
	Cold	Dari	2.5	2.8
	Warm	Pashto	2.4	4.3
	Warm	Dari	2.4	3.2
Secondary	Cold	Pashto	2.0	(-)
	Cold	Dari	2.3	3.8
	Warm	Pashto	1.5	2.7
	Warm	Dari	1.9	2.8

(-) indicates that there are less than 50 students in one or more grades.

* See table 51 for definition.

Source: Nystrom (1977).

TABLE 54 - VILLAGE SCHOOL TEACHERS BY PROVINCE/SEX

Province	1351		1356	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Kabul (Excluding Kabul City)	53	14	39	-
Kapisa	75	6	26	3
Parwan	82	2	88	-
Wardak	60	-	53	-
Logar	66	5	56	-
Ghazni	134	3	88	5
Paktia	84	2	82	-
Nangarhar	101	-	72	-
Laghman	49	-	36	1
Konar	97	2	94	1
Badakhshan	171	5	135	1
Takhar	83	-	82	1
Baghlan	68	-	65	-
Kunduz	87	3	71	-
Samangan	81	2	83	3
Balkh	150	4	156	2
Jawzjan	104	1	75	-
Faryab	112	9	104	2
Badghis	51	1	59	-
Herat	94	1	98	-
Farah	72	5	81	3
Nimroz	47	-	61	-
Helmand	90	1	100	-
Kandahar	133	1	135	-
Zabul	55	-	49	-
Oruzgan	102	2	85	-
Ghor	123	-	122	-
Bamyan	69	-	64	-
Total Province	2493	69	2259	22
Kabul City				
Total Afghanistan	2493	69	2259	22

Source: Educational Statistics, 1973; unpublished figures, Ministry of Education.

TABLE - 55 PRIMARY SCHOOL TEACHERS BY PROVINCE/SEX

Province	1351		1356	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Kabul (Excluding Kabul City)	608	206	1251	370
Kapisa	300	28	550	52
Parwan	456	53	1147	52
Wardak	241	-	447	-
Logar	284	18	472	8
Ghazni	506	2	807	19
Paktia	509	12	970	3
Nangarhar	792	31	1131	61
Laghman	333	10	554	14
Konar	370	-	577	9
Badakhshan	309	22	638	18
Takhar	244	6	450	7
Baghlan	366	40	658	37
Kunduz	301	51	596	52
Samangan	161	11	251	22
Balkh	414	105	641	200
Jawzjan	210	29	461	34
Faryab	346	64	778	80
Badghis	138	11	216	3
Herat	651	109	1061	37
Farah	262	12	539	37
Nimroz	145	1	208	2
Helmand	285	29	407	-
Kandahar	447	81	725	124
Zabul	130	6	160	6
Oruzgan	171	-	338	10
Ghor	178	-	324	2
Bamyan	203	3	333	1
Total excluding Kabul	9360	940	16,687	1,283
Kabul City	676	1429	1,032	2,288
Total	10036	2369	17,719	3,571

Source: Educational Statistics 1973; unpublished figures, Ministry of Education.

TABLE - 56 SECONDARY* SCHOOL TEACHERS BY PROVINCE/SEX

Province	1351		1356	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Kabul (Excluding Kabul City)	321	15	177	-
Kapisa	190	12	111	3
Parwan	370	19	191	9
Wardak	155	-	81	-
Logar	147	-	112	-
Ghazni	187	8	104	2
Paktia	332	1	158	-
Nangarhar	491	14	327	12
Laghman	219	1	148	12
Konar	199	1	137	2
Badakhshan	78	2	73	2
Takhar	114	1	52	2
Baghlan	157	21	97	5
Kunduz	145	11	119	19
Samangan	58	1	61	2
Balkh	187	45	118	32
Jawzjan	90	5	57	3
Faryab	186	9	82	-
Badghis	36	2	14	-
Herat	256	56	139	61
Farah	128	10	39	1
Nimroz	42	-	24	-
Helmand	134	13	49	-
Kandahar	260	36	143	22
Zabul	35	-	16	-
Oruzgan	62	-	26	-
Ghor	65	-	43	-
Bamyan	80	-	49	-
Afghanistan Excluding Kabul	4724	283	2746	189
Kabul City	908	564	1717	701
Total	5732	847	3863	890

* Includes Middle Schools and Lycees.

Source: Educational Statistics 1973; unpublished figures, Ministry of Education.

TABLE - 57 NUMBER OF TEACHERS BY QUALIFICATION - 1353

Qualification	Total Primary Level			Total Secondary Level		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Masters Degree	-	1	1	9	6	15
Bachelor Degree	23	77	100	563	368	931
Higher Teacher College Grade 15	3	-	3	63	2	65
Higher Teacher College Grade 14	190	274	464	951	218	1169
Higher Teacher College Grade 13	1636	778	2414	728	62	790
DMA 12	2786	168	2954	1562	23	1582
DMA 11	481	26	507	119	2	121
DMA 10	2763	10	2773	111	-	111
DMA 9	767	26	793	55	-	55
Vocational 12 Grades	435	25	460	285	6	291
Vocational 9 Grades	217	12	229	54	1	55
Baccalaurate Lycee	2196	960	3156	1118	165	1283
Middle School	1670	646	2316	155	22	177
Primary School	318	148	466	4	5	9
Islamic Schools	580	8	588	396	3	399
Private Schools	197	20	217	26	3	29
Total	14,262	3179	17,441	6199	886	7085
Contract Personnel	102	36	138	11	3	14
Foreign Personnel	-	-	-	59	18	77
Grand Total	14364	3215	17579	6269	907	7176

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TABLE 57 Contd.

Note: The Higher Teacher College trained primarily Middle School Teachers and upgraded Middle School teachersto Lycee teachers. DMA refers to Darul Ma Allamin, the programme at other teacher training institutes. These institutes now train primary teachers at the grade 13 and 14 level. Accelerated Teacher Training Programmes have been conducted at other times to ease the teacher shortage.

Source: 1974 Annual Statistical Book, Ministry of Education.

TABLE - 58 ENROLMENT - TEACHER TRAINING COLLEGES - 1356

Teacher Training Colleges	Male	Female	Total
Helmand	428	20	448
Faryab	259	47	306
Takhar	269	15	284
Samangan	98	12	110
Herat	504	121	625
Kunduz	377	42	419
Paktia	451	-	451
Nangarhar	699	6	705
Balkh	432	115	547
Parwan	476	9	485
Kandahar	522	45	567
Said Jamalludin	1045	240	1285
Roshan	568	18	699
Teachers Academy	42	133	175

Source: Planning Department, Ministry of Higher Education

TABLE - 59 UNIVERSITY ENROLMENT - 1356

Faculty	Male	Female	Total
Economics	558	52	610
Law and Political Science	371	120	491
Engineering	1415	125	1540
Science	988	340	328
Pharmacy	333	94	428
Medicine - Kabul	1132	108	1240
Medicine - Nangarhar	670	17	687
Veterinary Science	3553	29	393
Agriculture	883	11	894
Polytechnic	1709	112	1821
Theology	272	80	352
	1065	269	1329
Total	9754	1352	11106

Source: Planning Department, Ministry of Higher Education

TABLE - 60 ILLITERACY RATES

Urban Population:	Male :	70%
	Female:	90%
Rural Population:	Male :	90%
	Female:	99%

Source: General Agency for the Literacy Campaign.

TABLE - 61 ENROLMENT FUNCTIONAL LITERACY COURSES

	1355	1356
Kabul	7200	1037
Logar	760	1001
Paktia	880	6890
Nangarhar	1320	3115
Baghlan	1040	1280
Herat	894	830
Balkh	-	1400
Kandahar	-	1845
	12,094	17,398

Source: Statistical Information of Afghanistan 1977 - 78.

TABLE - 62 NEWSPAPERS IN AFGHANISTAN - 1357

Location	Name	Circulation	Frequancy	Language
Kabul	Anis	15,000	daily	P.D.
Kabul	Hiwad	5,000	daily	P.
Kabul	Kabul Times	1,300	daily	English
Kabul	Zhowandoon	10,000	weekly	P.D.
Kabul	Kamkiyono Anis	4,500	weekly	P.D.
Kabul	Aryana Afghanistan	3,000	monthly	English
Kabul	Kahol	1,500	monthly	P.D.
Kabul	Payam Haq	6,000	monthly	P.D.
Kabul	Aryana	1,000	monthly	P.D. English German
Kabul	Folklore we Adab	1,000	monthly	P.D.
Kabul	Afghanistan	1,000	monthly	-
Herat	Etefaq-Islam	4,500	daily	P.D.
Kandahar	Tolo-i-Afghan	4,300	daily	P.
Balkh	Baidar	4,300	daily	P.D.
Nangarhar	Nangarhar	3,500	daily	P.
Paktia	Waranga	2,500	daily	P.
Baghlan	Etehad Baghlan	4,500	daily	P.D.
Ghazni	Sanaii	3,200	daily	P.D.
Parwan	Parwan	3,500	daily	P.D.
Jawzjan	Jawzjan	3,500	daily	P.D.
Faryab	Faryab	3,600	daily	P.D.
Badakhshan	Badakhshan	2,500	daily	P.D.
Kunduz	Kunduz	1,300	Twice per week	P.D.
Helmand	Helmand	3,250	weekly	P.
Farah	Seistan	3,000	weekly	P.D.
Uruzgan	Uruzgan	1,000	weekly	P.
Balkh	Balkh	5,000	monthly	P.D.
Paktia	Paktia	450	monthly	P.
Nangarhar	Nangarhar	500	monthly	P.
Kandahar	Kandahar	1,000	monthly	P.
Herat	Herat	730	monthly	P.D.

Source: Ministry of Information and Culture

TABLE - 63 MAGAZINES PUBLISHED - 1356

Name	Publisher	Year Originated	Frequency
Jowdoun	Anis Publications	1327	weekly
Children's Anis	Anis Publications	1348	"
Ardow	Ministry of Defense	1299	monthly
Arabic Pohantoon	Armed Forces University	1343	"
Da Afghanistan Bank	Da Afghanistan Bank	1335	"
Read and Learn	Department of Funotional Literacy	1333	"
Pashtoon Jagh	Radio Afghanistan	1319	"
Payam-i-Haq	Ministry of Information & Culture	1331	"
Qaza	Ministry of Justice	1309	"
Kabul	Pashto Academy	1331	"
Karana	Ministry of Agriculture	1331	"
Roghai	Ministry of Public Health	1324	"
Mermon	Women's Association	1332	"
Arfan	Ministry of Education	1329	"
Kandahar	Ministry of Information and Culture	1339	"
Nangarhar	" " "	1336	"
Geography Bulletin	Translation and Compilation Department	1346	"
Paktia	Ministry of Information and Culture	1355	"
Herat	" " "	1311	"
Jamhouriat Palwasha	" " "	1355	every two months
Jamhouriat	Jamhouriat publications	1354	" " "
Kahool	Ministry of Information and Culture	1355	" " "
Adab	Faculty of Literature	1332	Quarterly
Afghan Medicine	Faculty of Medicine	1334	"
Science	Faculty of Science	1341	"

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TABLE 63 Contd.

Name	Publisher	Year Originated	Frequency
Wazma	Faculties of Literature & Political Science	1336	Quarterly
Huquq	Faculty of Law	1325	"
Shariat	Faculty of Islamic Law	1349	"
Elm wa Fan	Faculty of Agriculture	1341	"
Eqtesadi Sarana	Eqtesad	1338	"
Ariana	Ariana	1320	"
Afghanistan	Historical Association, Ministry of Information and Culture	1326	"
Polytechnic	Polytechnic Institute	1351	"
Rahnoma	Afghan Family Guidance Association	1349	"
Shemair-Cerana	Central Statistics Office	1355	"
Kano-aw-Sanai	Ministry of Mines and Industry	1354	"
Rona	Rural Development Department	1356	"
Afghan Focus	UNDP Kabul	1355	"
Red Crescent Magazine	Afghan Red Crescent	1356	"
Zerama	Ministry of Defence	1336	"
Technical Magazine	Ministry of Defence	1345	"
Salnama Afghanistan	Ministry of Information and Culture	-	year book
Statistical year book	Central Statistics Office	-	"
Daratul-Maharif	Ministry of Information and Culture	-	"

Source: Statistical Information of Afghanistan, 1977 - 1978.

TABLE - 64 IMPORT OF BOOKS AND MAGAZINES - 1356

	Books	Newspapers and Magazines
Book sellers	32,201	27,671
Libraries, institutions, individuals and embassies	41,281	117,231
Total	73,482	144,902

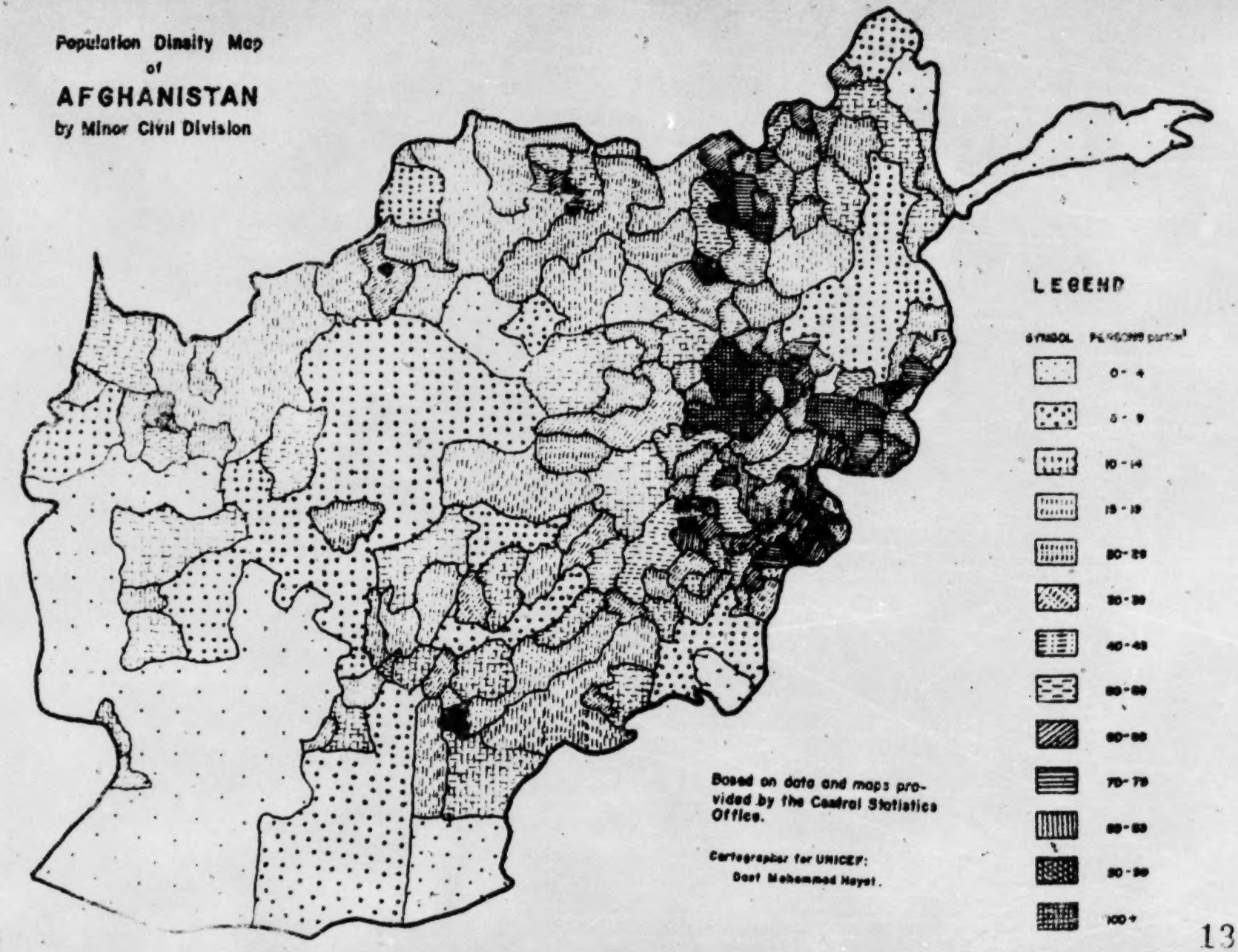
Source: Statistical Information of Afghanistan 1977 - 1978.

TABLE 65 CINEMAS - 1356

Province	Number	Number of seats	Government owned
Kabul	13	10,088	6
Faryab	2	539	0
Kunduz	2	862	1
Balkh	2	1565	1
Nangarhar	2	1094	1
Jawzjan	3	1103	3
Baghlan	1	440	1
Paktia	2	270	2
Parwan	1	536	1
Herat	1	487	1
Kandahar	1	655	1
Helmand	1	402	1
Total	31	18,041	19

Source: Statistical Information of Afghanistan, 1977 - 1978

Population Dinsity Map
of
AFGHANISTAN
by Minor Civil Division



Based on data and maps provided by the Central Statistics Office.

Cartographer for UNICEF:
Dost Mohammad Hayat.

AFGHANISTAN

[redacted] HEALTH CENTERS

UNICEF

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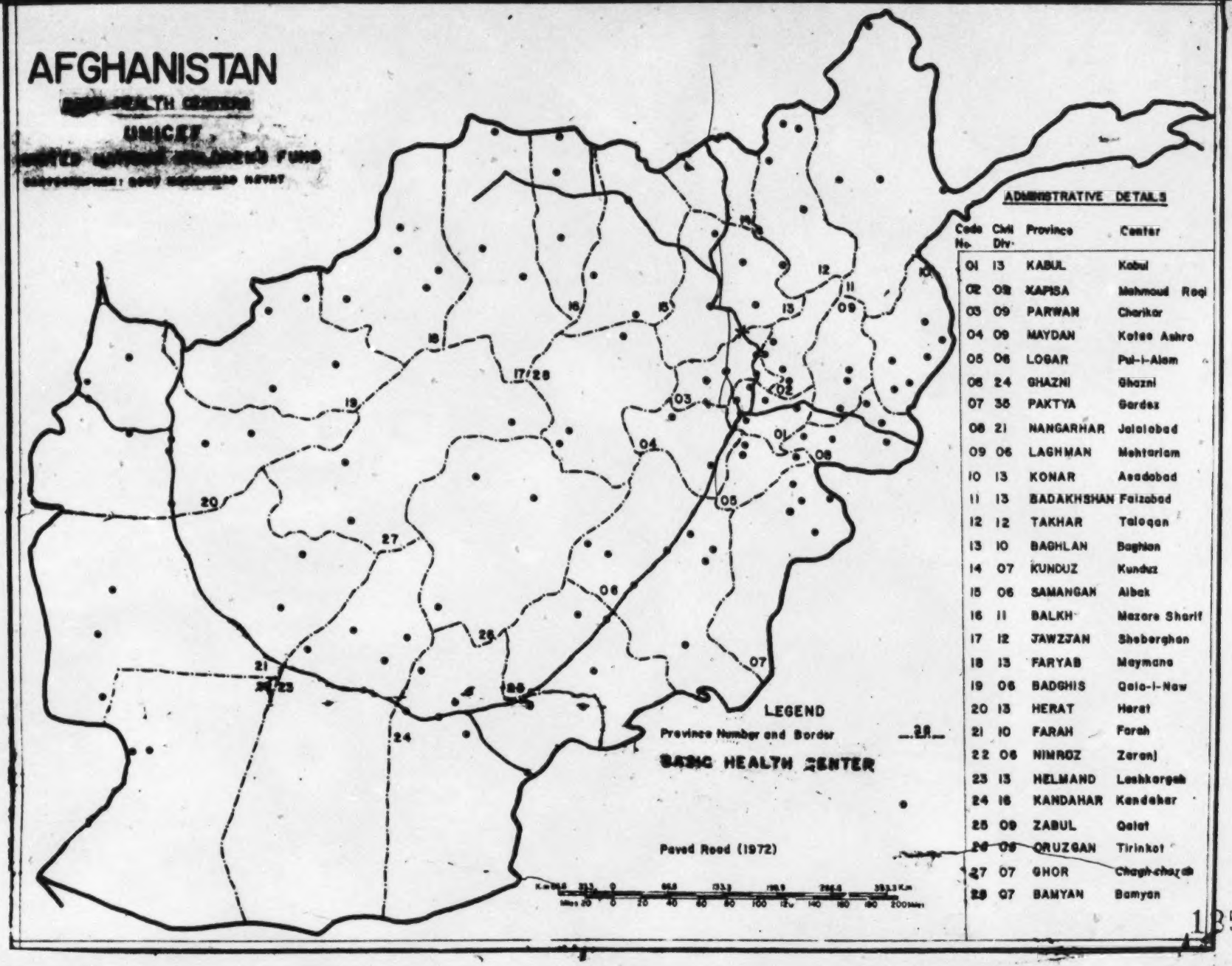

ADMINISTRATIVE DETAILS

Code No.	Civil Div.	Province	Center
01	13	KABUL	Kabul
02	08	KAPISA	Mahmoud Raqi
03	09	PARWAN	Charikar
04	09	MAYDAN	Kotee Ashro
05	06	LOGAR	Pul-i-Alem
06	24	GHAZNI	Ghazni
07	35	PAKTYA	Gardez
08	21	NANGARHAR	Jalalabad
09	06	LAGHMAN	Mehtarlam
10	13	KONAR	Asadabad
11	13	BADAKHSHAN	Faizabad
12	12	TAKHAR	Taloqan
13	10	BAGHLAN	Baghlan
14	07	KUNDUZ	Kunduz
15	06	SAMANGAN	Aibak
16	11	BALKH	Mazare Sharif
17	12	JAWZJAN	Sheberghan
18	13	FARYAB	Maymana
19	06	BADGHIS	Qala-i-Naw
20	13	HERAT	Herat
21	10	FARAH	Farah
22	06	NIMROZ	Zaranj
23	13	HELMAND	Leshkargah
24	16	KANDAHAR	Kandahar
25	09	ZABUL	Qalat
26	06	ORUZGAN	Tirinkot
27	07	GHOR	Chagh-charan
28	07	BAMYAN	Bamyan

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